

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

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FOR

1973-74

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
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FOR
1973-74

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

During the year under report, 10 copper-plate grants and 800 stone inscriptions were examined by the Epigraphical branch. Of these, the copper-plate charters are included in Appendix A. Appendix B contains 246 stone inscriptions, the majority of which were collected by the members of this branch. In Appendix C, continued from the previous year, are noticed 271 inscriptions. In Appendix D are included 283 Arabic and Persian inscriptions examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions. Appendix E contains the list of the negatives of the photographs taken during this year.

I visited Kerala and Tamil Nadu and my collection includes Nos. B 98-99, 103-05 and 146. Shri P. R. Srinivasan, Superintending Epigraphist visited some places in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Among the epigraphs collected by him Nos. B 115, 123 and 125-26 are important. Dr. S. Sankaranarayanan, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist visited some places in Tamil Nadu and copied a number of Tamil records. Among them item Nos. B 222, 225, 231, 239 and 245 are noteworthy. Dr. K.V. Ramesh, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist visited some places in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. His collection includes No. A 2 and Nos. B 58, 64-70 and 131-135. Shri Madhav N. Katti, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist visited some places in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. His collection includes item Nos. B 39 and 78. Shri V.S. Subrahmanian, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, visited some places in Andhra Pradesh. Among them Nos. B 3, 12, 13 and 19 are important. Shri C.R. Srinivasan, Epigraphical Assistant conducted the village-wise survey of Tiruppattur Taluk, North Arcot District, besides visiting some other places in Tamil Nadu and his collection includes Nos. B 166-68 and 175.

The Epigraphs examined in this office also include those received from the various circles of the Archaeological Survey of India. Besides, the Director of Museums, Tamil Nadu Government, Madras, the Director of Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, the Director, Archaeology and Museums of Rajasthan Government, and private individuals like Dr. Gururaja Bhatt, Shri K.G. Vasantha Madhava, Shri Basappa all these of Karnataka State and Shri Madhurakavi Annaviyār, R. Srinivasachari of Tamil Nadu were also good enough to place at our disposal epigraphs in their possession for our examination and report. Our thanks are due to them for their help in this regard.

The inscriptions listed in Appendix D, were examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Archaeological Survey of India, Nagpur. Except for the impressions of a few of them, the rest were copied from different places in Delhi and Gujarat by Dr. Z.A. Desai, Superin-

tending Epigraphist, from Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh by Shri M.F. Khan, Senior Epigraphical Assistant and from Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan by Shri S.S. Husain, Epigraphical Assistant.

During the year under review Shri M.R. Raghava Varier, Epigraphist, Department of History, University of Calicut, Kerala State was given training in South Indian Epigraphy for three months. As in the previous years, facilities for doing research on Indian Epigraphy and allied subjects were provided for scholars like Miss L. Nannithamby, Department of Indian Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malayasia, Shri P.P. Phakamas from Thailand and Mrs. Tara Kasyap of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

Important inscriptions of this year's collection are reviewed below.

COPPER PLATES

CHAULUKYAS OF AṆAHILAPĀṬAKA.—No. A. 2, now kept in the L.D. Institute of Indology is a new charter of the Chaulukyas of Aṇahilapāṭaka. Engraved in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters on the inner sides of two copper plates, this charter refers itself to the reign of P.M.P. Kumārapāladēva, the successor of P.M.P. *Avantī-nātha*, *Tribhuvana-gaṇḍa*, *Borbaraka-jishṇu*, *Siddha-Chakravarti* Jayasimhadēva and bears the date Vikrama 1199 (mentioned both in words and numerals), Pausa ba. 10, Saturday. After giving the genealogy of the Chaulukyas from Mūlarāja down to Kumārapāla, the charter records a grant of two *halas* of land (boundaries given) in the Mūṇavadragrāma made by the king to the Nāgara-brāhmaṇa Mahadā, son of Īśvara and resident of the *satka* of the queen Gadamaladēvi, with all the usual privileges. The grant was made on the occasion of the *Uttarāyaṇa-parva* after the king had taken a holy dip at Aṇahilapāṭaka after he had offered worship to the god Bhavānīpati (i.e. Śiva). The importance of this charter lies in its date, viz., Vikrama 1199. While Mērutuṅga, Jayasimha-sūri and Jinamaṇḍana give the year Vikrama 1199 as the year of Kumārapāla's accession, it has been suggested elsewhere (*Chaulukyas of Gujarat*, p. 99), on the strength of the Bālī inscription (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, pp. 32 ff.) of Siddharāja, dated in Vikrama 1200, that Kumārapāla could have ascended the throne only in Vikrama 1200. It may be pointed out that the date Vikrama 1200 of the Bālī inscription has been read doubtfully by the editor of the record. Moreover, the details of this date are lost. Under these circumstances, it is indeed difficult to reconcile this date of Siddharāja with Vikrama 1199 for his successor Kumārapāla of the record under review, which shows that the latter was ruling in Vikrama 1199 thereby supporting the literary evidence. The name of the queen of Kumārapāla as Gadamaladēvi is known for the first time from the present epigraph.

The charter, which ends with the sign-manual of Kumārapāla, was written by the *Akshapaṭalika* Tha° Lakshmaṇa, son of *Mahāmātya* Vidyārāma of the *Gauḍakāyasthānvaja* and the executor (*dūtaka*) of the grant was *Mahāsāndhi-vigrahika* [Sā] liga.

MULKI CHIEFS.—No. A 5 from Mulki, Mangalore Taluk, South Kanara District, is dated in Śaka 1529 (A.D. 1606) and refers to the rule of a chief Tirumalarasa *alias* Kiṁnika-Sāmanta. It records a grant of land by Kāja Śaṅkar-arasa, a subordinate of the above-mentioned chief, and grant of money by others towards expenses relating to the maintenance of and conducting of several festivals in the Anantanāthasvāmi-basti, Ratnatraya-basti and Bailaṅgā-ḍi-basti. The chief, Tirumalarasa *alias* Kiṁnika-Sāmanta seems to be different

from the Kinnika-Sāmanta who was known to be the father-in-law of Duggaṇṇa-Sāmanta, referred to in two inscriptions from Bayilaṅgaḍi Mēlebasti at Paḍuva-Paṇambūru, dated in Śaka 1464 (A.D. 1542) (*S.J.J.*, Vol. VII, Nos. 262 and 264). In view of the fact that the *aḷiya-santāna* system was in vogue in this region, it is not unlikely that Tirumalarasa *alias* Kinnika-Sāmanta of our record was the son of Duggaṇṇa-Sāmanta of the Paḍuva-Paṇambūru record. It may be noted that there are some ruined Jain temples at the place and they might be the ruins of the Jaina temples referred to in our record (*South Kanara District Gazetteer*, p. 752). It may be mentioned that this is the only copper-plate record, known so far, belonging to the time of this chief.

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

CHĀHAMĀNAS.—Nos. B 125-126 originally found at Aṛhāi-din-kā-jhōmṇrā and now preserved in the Rajaputana Museum, Ajmer, contain the extant portions of the lost drama *Harakēli-nāṭaka* written by *Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara* Vighraharājadēva of the imperial Chāhamāna dynasty of Sāmbar and Ajmer. Of these, No. B 125 is dated Vikrama 1210, Mārgaśirsha, śu. 5, Sunday, Śravaṇa-nakshatra which will correspond to 1153 A.D., November 22 and it contains the concluding part of the drama viz. the fifth act named *Krauñcha-vijaya* which has as its story the fight between Śiva as *kirāta* and Arjuna and the grant of *Pāśupatāstra* by the former to the latter. The record is stated to have been written by Bhāskara, the son of Mahīpati, and grandson of Gōvinda who was born in the royal family of Hūṇa and a favourite of king Bhōja. (Published partly in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, p. 210). The other piece viz. No. B 126 is however not dated and it contains the stories of Liṅgōdbhava and Kāmadahana forming part of the aforesaid drama. This is also stated to have been written by the same Bhāskara, figuring in No. B 125 above.

PARAMĀRAS OF MĀLWĀ.—No. B 115 from Ūn, Khargone Tahsil, West Nimar District, Madhya Pradesh is a record written in Nāgarī characters and Local dialect on the wall on the proper left of the entrance of the dilapidated temple known as Ballālēśvara-mandir. It mentions Śrī Va(Ba)llāla and *Rājaputra* Vaijaladēva, and the other details are not clear. On palaeographical grounds, this inscription can be assigned to the 12th century, which might also be the date of the structure on grounds of architectural style. Considering the date of the record and the architectural characteristics of the temple (*The Paramaras*, by P. Bhatia, pp. 336-37), it may be suggested tentatively that Śrī-Va(Ba)llāla mentioned in the record under review, though no regal titles are given to him, can be identified with the Paramāra king of that name who is known to have flourished sometime in the 12th century in the Mālava region. In this connection, it may be pointed out that so far no record of this king is known to us. If the above mentioned identification is accepted, then this will be the first inscription of king Ballāla.

PRITHVIGĀNGAS OF PAṅGAḷA-NĀḌU.—Nos. B 144 to 145 from Rāmakṛishṇāmpadi, Uttangarai Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu are in Tamil language and Vaṭṭeḷuttu characters of the 8th-9th centuries. The hero-stone (No. B 144) which is damaged and fragmentary records the death of Machinaṇukanār in a cattle-raid. The other (No. B 145) dated in the 10th year of Kaṭṭiṇai-parumar refers to the death of a hero in the course of a cattle-raid when Perumbānadiaraiyar was ruling over Kōvūr-nāḍu. Kaṭṭiṇai-parumar has already been identified as a member of the ruling family who held sway over Paṅgaḷa-nāḍu during this century (*A.R.Ep.*, 1972-73 p. 5).

CHŌLAS.—A number of inscriptions (Nos. B 160 to 191) were copied from Tāmaraippākkam, Chengam Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu. They are engraved on different parts of the Agnīśvara temple and belong mostly to the Chōla dynasty. Eight records (Nos. B 161, 162, 164, 165, 170, 174, 178 and 182) of Parāntaka I range in dates from his 16th to the 41st year. A number of these records are engraved in continuation of later records in characters of about the 11th century thus suggesting that the records were re-engraved, though there is no direct statement to that effect. An inscription (No. B 181) which is dated in the 12th year of the reign of Parakēśari records the grant of land to provide for the food-offerings by Vayiri-Attimallan *alias* Kaṇṇaradēva-Pirutiyaṅgaraiyaṅ who figures as the donor also in an incomplete record (No. 175) dated in the 13th year of Parakēśari. As the surname of the donor contains the name of Kaṇṇaradēva (Kṛishṇa), it is likely that he was a chieftain serving under Kṛishṇa III. The two records (Nos. B 175 and 181) of Parakēśari in which he figures, probably belong to Uttama-chōla. Three records (Nos. B 166, 172 and 177) refer to a chief of the Gaṅga extraction viz. Irumuḍi-śōla-Pirutiyaṅgaraiyaṅ of Paṅgaḷa-nāḍu in the 30th and 32nd years of *Madurai-konḍa* Rājakēśari, whose identity is not certain. In this context it is interesting to note that Parāntaka I had the surname *Irumuḍichōla*. These chiefs belong to a branch of Western Gaṅgas who had settled along the border areas of the Tamil Country as early as the 8th century (*A.R.Ep.*, 1972-73, p. 5) and continued to serve the Chōlas to the end of the 10th century.

Three inscriptions (Nos. B 245, 150 and 239) of Rājarāja I have been copied during this year. Of them No. B 245 in Vaṭṭeḷuttu characters from Śrīvaikuṇṭam in Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu is dated in the 15th regnal year of the king and it records a gift of land by purchase by *Aḍigaḷ Nīṇāḍi* *alias* Parakēśari Mūvēndavēḷāṅ of Ūṇṇukkāḍu in the Āvūr-kūṅgam on the southern banks of the Kāvērī river in Śōṇāḍu for feeding daily 10 brāhmaṇas well-versed in *Vēdas* and *Śāstras* at the time of the midday worship in the temple of Emberumāṅ of Śrīvaikuṇṭam, a *dēvadāna* included in Varaguṇamaṅgalam which was a *brahmadēya* village in Tiruvaḷudi-vaḷanāḍu, a subdivision of Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu, and also burning two perpetual lamps in the same temple. This donor was no doubt identical with his namesake described as belonging to Ūṇṇukkāḍu, as the *Śrīkāryam* of temple of Tiruvorriyūr-Ālvār, and for whose merit some gold ornaments were gifted by an individual to the temple at Tiruvorriyūr in the 3rd year of Rājarāja I (*A.R. Ep.*, 1912, No. 235). It may be noted that a major part of the Papanasam taluk in the Thanjavur district (i.e. the Chōla country proper) is on the southern bank of the river Kāvērī and that there are now two villages named Āvūr and Ūṇṇukkāḍu respectively.

The second inscription also in Vaṭṭeḷuttu characters (No. B 150) comes from Tirunandikkara (Kanyakumari District). It is dated in the 18th regnal year of Rājarāja I and records the gift of the village Muṭṭam in Vaḷḷuvanāḍu to the god Tirunandikkarai-Mahādēva after changing its name as Mummudi-śōḷanallūr, (i.e. after the title *Mummuḍiśōḷa* of the king), for conducting a seven-day *tīrtham* festival ending on the Śadayam (Śatabhishak) day in the month of Aippaśi (October-November), said to be the birth day of the king (*Perumāḷ*). In this connection it may be recalled that another inscription dated in the 17th year of Rājarāja I from Thanjavur district (274 of 1910) refers to a festival of seven days called *Rājarājadēvar-tirunāl* ending with Śadaiyam in the month of Āvaṇi (August-September); and that the *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* (chapter VIII, verse 24) while noticing Rājarāja's exploits mentions the foundation of the Śadayam festival in the Chēra country which he had conquered. It is significant to note that the Kanyakumari District that included Tirunandi-

kkarai, the findspot of the record, was a part of the Chēra country. This inscription has been published in *T.A.S.*, Vol. I, pp. 292 ff. and plate.

The third inscription (No. B 239) copied from Tiruvāśi (Tiruchchirappalli District) is dated in the 19th regnal year of Rājarāja I, and it records the sale of land by the *sabhaiyār* of Tuḍaiyūr in Pāchchil-kūṟṟam to the deity Tiruvāśrāmam-uḍaiya Mahādēva in Pāchchil.

An inscription (No. B 179) of Rājēndra I from Tāmaraippākkam, North Arcot District dated in his 5th year records an enquiry conducted into the affairs of the Agniśvara temple when the allotted expenses were not utilized for the worship of the deity by the appointed officials (*rāja-niyōgaṅgaḷ*) and the assumption of the responsibility of carrying out the charities by the *Periya-nāḍu* which met at the garden (*tiṟukkāvaṇam*) for this purpose.

Of the three records (Nos. B 160, 169 and 173) of Rājādhirāja I from the same place, the inscription (No. B 169) dated in the 33rd year mentions the sale of land by the *ūrār* of Tāmaraippākkam in Pudanalappāḍi *alias* Chēndanūr-nāḍu in Jayaṅḡḇaśōḷa-maṇḍalam to maintain the servants (*parivāram*) of the temple from the deposit of 30 *kāśu* made earlier in the 11th regnal year of Rājarāja and states that the interest on the deposit was not realized till the 29th year of Rājādhirāja by the temple treasury.

Two inscriptions (Nos. B 183 and 188) dated respectively in the 5th and 10th year of Rājēndra II deserve notice here as they reveal the influence of the guild, *Chittiramēḷi-nāṭṭār* in the temple administration. Of them the first record commences with the *praśasti* of the *Chittiramēḷi-nāṭṭār*. It states the verdict of *Chittiramēḷi-perukkāḷar* in respect of a dispute between the two brothers which resulted in the death of the elder and the acquittal of the younger brother from the offence *in lieu* of the advanced age of the parents of the accused who was asked to institute a lamp in order to expiate his sin and the second record mentions the agreement regarding collection and payment of paddy as tax among several *nāḍu*. *Chittiramēḷi-nāṭṭubhaṭṭaṇ* figures as the executor of the order (*tiṟuvāṇai*).

No. B 222 from Śēṅgālipuram (Tanjavur District) is a fragmentary record and it is dated in the 11th regnal year of the king Rājādhirāja, who, as the palaeography of the epigraph would show, may be identical with the second king of that name of the Chōḷa dynasty. It records the creation of a *dēvadāna* by the king's officials in favour of the temple of Du[nḍubhiśvara], a god in Jayasiṅgakula-kālapuram in the Śēṅṟūr-kūṟṟam, i.e. the temple in which the record is found. It is interesting to note that the ancient name Jayasiṅgakulakālapuram has become now Śēṅgālipuram (Tamil *Śayaśiṅgakulakālapuram-Śēśiṅgakālapuram-Śēṅgālipuram*).

No. B 225 from the temple of the god Chōḷēśvara in Śēṅgālipuram itself is dated in some regnal year (lost) of Kulōttuṅgachōḷa (III) who took Madurai, Iḷam and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. It records a gift of gold and silver to the god Rājēndrachōḷēśvaram-uḍaiyār and his consort Tirukkāmakkōṭṭam-uḍaiyanāchchiyār by Jaḍaināchchiyār *alias* Śivan, the wife of a Śāliga residing in the locality called Kulōttuṅgaśōḷap-perunderuvu in Gaṅgaikōṇḍaśōḷapuram. The name Rājēndrachōḷēśvara of the deity and the name Jayasiṅgakulakālapuram of the locality occurring in this inscription seem to suggest that they were named so during the reign of Rājēndrachōḷa I (cf. *A.R. Ep.*, 1917 Nos. 23 and 30).

No. B 207 from Nattam, Tiruppattur Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu is dated in the 30th year of the reign of Kulōttuṅga III. It states that Āluḍaiyanāchchiyār, the daughter of Kaiyālvi, a *dēvaraḍiyāl* of the temple of Tiruviraṭṭāṇam-uḍaiyār at Tirukkōyilūr set up an image of the goddess in the sleeping chamber (*paḷḷiyaṇai-nāchchiyār*) in the temple of Tiruppaḷaṇam-uḍaiyār in Kākkaiyinkarai in Kaliñjiraip-paṇṇu, a sub-division of Eyil-nāḍu in Taga-ḍūr-nāḍu in Nigariliśōḷa-maṇḍalam and gifted lands for midnight service and food-offerings.

Nos. B 232 and 233 from Tiruvāṣi are dated respectively in the 20th and 21st regnal year of the king Rājarāja who, on the grounds of the palaeography of the record, is to be identified with the third king of that name belonging to the Chōḷa dynasty. The earlier of the two inscriptions records a gift of cow and vessels for *pañchadravya* bathing of the god Tiruvagaśīrāmam-uḍaiyār while the later one registers a permanent land-grant for the same purpose since the cows gifted earlier are stated to have died.

Nos. B 223 and 224 from Śēṅgālipuram which are fragmentary are dated in the regnal years of the Chōḷa king Rājendra III and they commence with that king's Sanskrit *praśasti Samasta-jagad-ēkavīra*, etc. No. 223 the major part of the date portion of which is lost, records a gift of house-sites evidently to the temple of Dundubhīśvara by the *Nagarattār* of Jayaśīṅgakulakālapuram. The temples of Paramānandīśvaram-uḍaiyār and Ādipurāṇīśvaram-uḍaiyār, perhaps of the same locality are also mentioned. No. B 224 is dated in the 25th regnal year of Rājendra III and the details of the date correspond perhaps to the 29th June 1270 A.D. It records a gift of house-sites as *ūrkiḷḷiraiyili* to the same deity by the *ūravar* of the locality... mādēvipuram, probably a *paḷlichchandam* village attached to Jayaśīṅgakulakālapuram.

EASTERN GAṄGAS.—No. B 39 in Sanskrit language and in Nāgari characters of about the 9th century is engraved on the south side of the *adhishṭhāna* of the central shrine in Mukhaliṅgam in Patapatnam Taluk in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh. This record introduces the kings Dānārṇava, Guṇārṇava, whose relationship with the former is not clear, the latter's queen (*bhaṭṭārikā*) whose name is lost due to damage and Dēvēndra-varmma, the eldest of her three sons. Lastly Kāmārṇava whose relationship with the other is not clear, seems to be described as the ruler of the three Kaliṅgas. With no more details forthcoming from the record due to the damaged and worn out condition of the inscription, it is difficult to fix these persons in the known genealogy of this dynasty.

RĀSHṬRAKŪṬAS.—No. B 19 from Indrapālanagaram (near Tummalagūḍem) in Ramannapeta Taluk, Nalgonda District in Kannaḍa language and characters of about the 10th century A.D., belongs to the times of Rāshṭrakūṭa kings Indra III or Kṛishṇa III. It introduces the feudatory chief *mahāsāmantādhipati* Saṅkaragaṇḍarasa who bears the epithets such as *Jayadhīra*, *Bhuvanaikarāma*, *Abhimānadhavaḷa* and *Raṭṭarāmēru*, etc., and records the gift of land to the Jayadhīra-Jinālaya, which was obviously built by and named after him. This chief is known to have served both Indra III (*A.R.Ep.*, 1949-50, No. 86) and Kṛishṇa III (*ibid.*, 1964-65, No. B 423). This chief is also known to have built a Jinālaya bearing the same name at Kupaṇa (i.e. Koppal) and two other *basadis* at Rēvuṇḍi and Nerila (*ibid.*, 1961-62, No. B 93).

CHĀLUKYAS OF KALYĀṆA.—No. B 78 from Dēvara-Sigihalli, Belgaum District, dated Chālukya Vikrama year 17, Śrīmukha, refers to *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Jōyiya-bhūpa. This chief, described as *Chōlakulāntaka* is known to us for the first time. No. B 83 from Kādaroli in the same district dated Chālukya Vikrama year 23, Bahudhānya (1098 A.D.) refers to Tribhuvanamalla's (Vikramāditya VI) feudatory *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Gūvaladēva of the Kadamba family as the governor of Palasige-12000. It introduces the latter's subordinate *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Arikēsaridēva of the Gaṅga family as ruling over the locality of Kādaravalli-36. Thus this record reveals the existence of one more member of this Gaṅga family, besides Kañcharasa who figures as a subordinate of Chālukya Jayasimha in the inscriptions from Kaḍatanhāl (*A.R.Ep.*, 1960-61, No. B 378) and Kallubhāvi (*ibid.*, No. B 381) both from Bailhongal Taluk in Belgaum District. The record from Kaḍatanhāl is dated Śaka 945 (1023-24 A.D.) in the reign of Jayasimha, while the latter record is undated.

No. B 120 from Dharmāpuri in Bhir District, Maharashtra is a badly worn out inscription in Kannaḍa language and characters. It belongs to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) and the details of date, viz., Chālukya Vikrama year [42], Hēmalambi, Māgha śu. 5, Sunday regularly correspond to 1117 A.D., December 30. The inscription contains references to a *Vaḍḍavyavahāri* (name not clear) and to Vāsudēvayya. No. B 121 also from the same place is an indifferently engraved inscription, in Nāgarī characters and Sanskrit language. Dated in the cyclic year Pramādi, Vaiśākha śu. 15, Thursday, it refers itself to the reign of Bhūlōkamalla (Sōmēśvara III), the details of date corresponding to 1133, A.D., April 20, f.d.t.^o16. It contains some verses (numbered) in praise of the ruler and seems to refer to the setting up of a Monday-mart ([*Sō*] *ma-vāra-vipaṇiḥ*) at Dharmapuri. Another inscription (No. B 122) from the same place engraved on one side of a square slab with sculptures on all the four sides, engraved in Nāgarī characters of the 12th century and in Sanskrit language states that the slab was set up by Mānaśrēshṭhiṇī.

TELUGU-CHŌḌAS OF KANDŪRU.—No. B 12 from Mūshampalli, in Nalgonda Taluk in Nalgonda District and written in Telugu language and characters of about the 10th century records the gift of 5 *mallu* of dry land and 3 *maṇṭuru* of wet land by Śrī Kāṭibōi-Māvati for the merit of Gōkarṇadēva. The provenience of the record, the period indicated by palaeography and the name Gōkarṇa seem to indicate that Gōkarṇa probably belonged to the Telugu-Chōḍa family of Kandūru. The next chief referred to in the year's collection from the area is *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kaṇḍūri Bhīmanachōḍa-mahārāja who figures as a subordinate of Chālukya Vikramāditya VI in the inscription (No. B 18) dated Chālukya Vikrama year 29 (1104 A.D.) from Rāmalingagudem in the same Taluk and District. Nos. B 5, 6 and 7 from Cherlapalli in the same Taluk and District refer to Odayanachōḍa-mahārāja of Kandūru. The first two inscriptions record grants made by his subordinate Eṇeyana-peggaḍa of Kōḍiya-chinta for the merit of his parents and the Chōḍa chief. No. B 6 is dated in Śaka 1129 (1206 A.D.). No. B 7 is engraved on the pedestal of an image kept on the hill and states that the image (*rūpu*) is that of Śrīman-mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kaṇḍūri Odayanachōḍa-mahārāja.

KĀKATĪYAS.—No. B 13 from Mūshampalli, Nalgonda Taluk, Nalgonda District, in Telugu language and characters is dated Śaka 1139 (1217 A.D.). It contains a *praśasti* of the chief *Mahāsāmanta* Kāṭreḍḍi and records the grant

of the village Nāgavuramu for the enjoyment of Lōkēśvaradēva of Ūrukōṇḍa for the attainment of Śīvalōka by his father Kāmireḍḍi. Though the record does not cite the reign of the Kākatiya king, the phrase *Kākatiśvaru-divya-sripada-padmārādhaka* occurring in his *praśas:i* suggests that this chief is identical with his namesake, the son of Kāmireḍḍi (*Hyd. Arch Series*, No. 3, Inscriptions from Pālam pēṭa). Kātreḍḍi evidently served as *Mahāsāmanta* under Gaṇapati to whose reign the record should be assigned.

No. B 3 from Anantāram, Nalgonda Taluk, Nalgonda District in Sanskrit and Telugu language and in Telugu characters is dated in the reign of Gaṇapati in Śaka 1181 (1259 A.D.). It records a grant by Jannigadēva, the son-in-law (*jāmātā*) of Śrī Gaṅga-Sēnāpati whose parents are introduced to us for the first time. Gaṅga-Sēnāpati is said to be the son of Dasavanta-panḍita and the grandson of Danupanḍita of the Kāyastha family. These persons are also referred to as Dasuva and Dhanva respectively in the record (No. B 10) from Chityāl from the same District and also in No. B 11.

HOYSAḶAS.—No. B 212 engraved on the south wall of Jvaraharēśvara temple, Nattam, Tiruppattur Taluk, North Arcot District is a Tamil inscription dated in the 4th regnal year of the king Viśvanātha. This inscription which commences with a verse '*Taṇḍīśvaran ōlai*, etc., conveys the order of Chaṇḍēśvara regarding the gift of income from the taxes on *dēvaḍāna* lands to god Tiruppaḷaṇam-uḍaiyār for festivals and *maṇḍapakkottu* by Pāṇḍiyachchōḷa-kōṇār, a *pradhāni* of the king from the 4th regnal year for the merit of the king's arms.

No. B 141 from the Subrahmanya temple on the Śēñjēri hill in Malappālaiyam, Palladam taluk, Coimbatore district, refers itself to the reign of the king Vira Ballāḷa evidently of the Hoysaḷa family. This inscription contains no details of date excepting the cyclic year Pramāthi. Basing on the palaeography of the epigraph and on the fact that the Hoysaḷas did not occupy the middle Koṅgu country even during the reign of Ballāḷa II, the king of the record may be identified with the third king of that name and the cyclic year quoted may be equated to 1339-40 A.D. The present inscription records a gift of door-posts to the temple of Skanda on the Tenśēri-kuṅṅu by an individual named Kariyapillai Kūttāḍundēvaṇ *alias* Meññāṇadēvaṇ, a Māthila of Tenśēri in the Vāyīraikkā-nāḍu. The name Tenśēri-kuṅṅu lives in the modern name Śēñjēri hill and the village name Tenśēri is represented by the modern village Śēñjēri-Ayyampālayam and Śēñjēri-Pudūr nearby.

LATER PALLAVAS.—No. B 187 from Tāmaraippākkam, Chengam Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu, dated in the 23rd year (1265-66 A.D.) of Kōpperuṇṅiṅga records the construction of steps (*sōpānam*) to the temple of Tiruvākkīśuram-uḍaiyār by Poṇṇāchchiyār; daughter of Marundālvār *alias* Tiruvīḍipillai of Tirupperūr who was the wife of Pavaḷamaṇattēvar Vaḍugaṇ Uyyakoṇḍa nāyanār of Guṇamaṅgalam.

PĀṆḌYAS.—The king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇēriṇ maikoṇḍaṇ of No. B 235 and Māṇavarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Sundarapāṇḍya of No. B 236 both from Tiruvāśi, are to be identified with the Pāṇḍya king Māṇavarman Sundarapāṇḍya I who ascended the throne in 1216 A.D., in spite of the fact that neither of the two records contains any specific title of that king. For, No. B 235 bearing no date records a royal grant of land made tax-free to the god of the temple for conducting the service *Sundarapāṇḍyaṇ-*

sandhi, evidently named after the king himself, at the instance of his wife's brother (*machchuṇṇār*) Aḷagapperumāl. We know already that Māḷavarman Sundarapāṇḍya made a similar grant to the god of the temple at Tirukkāḷakkuḍi Aḷagapperumāl for conducting a service *Muḍivaḷaṅgu-perumāl-sandhi*, called after the king's title (77 of 1916). No. B 236 dated in the 140th day of the 9th regnal year of the king records the king's order on the same transaction issued from his throne called *Maḷavarāyaṇ* in his palace at Tiruvaraṅgam at the instance of the same Aḷagapperumāl. Inscriptions refer to the same throne in the king's palace at Madurai (see e.g., 148 of 1908) and at Poṇ-Amarāvati (see e.g., 77 of 1916). The present inscription adds one more at Tiruvaraṅgam i.e. the modern Śrīraṅgam, only about 9 miles west of Tiruvāṣi.

Nos. B. 152, 153 and 234 belong to the time of Śaḍaiyavarman Sundarapāṇḍya I who ascended the throne in 1251 A.D. and who bore the distinctive title *emmaṇḍalamuṇḍoṇḍa*. No. B 234 from Tiruvāṣi is dated in the 5th regnal year of the king and the details of the date probably corresponded to the 25th September 1256 A.D. It records the exemption of taxes on a certain village by the *Nāṭṭārs* of the eastern and the western divisions of Ūṇṭattūr-nāḍu in favour of the god at Tiruvāṣi. The details of the dates of the two fragmentary inscriptions Nos. B 152 and 153 of this king from Karuṅgā-lakkuḍi (Madurai District) are irregular or incomplete. The first epigraph, dated in the 11th regnal year of the king, records a gift of a *kuḍikāḍu* made tax-free by the *ūrār* of the village called Sūlumaraśar-gaṇḍaṇ in Śuravi-nāḍu, to the deity of the temple of Aḷagapperumāl-viṇṇagar. The second inscription (No. B 153) dated in the 12th regnal year of the king, records the declaration of the same *ūrār* granting to the same deity the right to certain revenue from a *kuḍikāḍu* and to one Rājāṇḍāṇ Māṇikkachchokkaṇ a *kaikkōḷa* in Madurai the right to cultivate the same.

A fragmentary inscription (No. B 154) found along with the inscriptions of Śaḍaiyavarman Sundarapāṇḍya I mentioned above in the Muttāyi Ammaṇ temple at Karuṅgā-lakkuḍi, contains a reference to some regnal year (now lost) of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravarti Sundarapāṇḍya whose identity cannot be easily determined. It is in characters of about the 14th century A.D., and contains part of a record exempting a village from taxes in favour of the god of the temple Aḷagapperumāl-viṇṇagar which is said as in other records, to be in the village called Sūlumaraśarganḍaṇ in the Śuravi-nāḍu. This village may be identified with Śūlivaraganḍaṇ in the Śuravi (or Śura)-nāḍu, which, as the epigraphs show, was the ancient name of the modern Tiruchchunai (see Nos. 122-132 of 1903 ; *SII*, Vol. VIII, Nos. 408-18) just on the western side of Karuṅgā-lakkuḍi. The record (No. B 152) of the Muttāyi Ammaṇ temple says that the temple Aḷagapperumāl-viṇṇagar to which the grants were made was located on the western side of that village. This would show that the stones of that temple, ruined in course of time, had been brought to the village Karuṅgā-lakkuḍi in the east to build the present Muttāyi Ammaṇ temple. In this connection it may be of some interest to know that a few records from Poṇ-Amarāvati (Tiruchchirappalli District) also of one Sundarapāṇḍya refer to a temple Aḷagapperumāl-viṇṇagar again said to be located on the western side of that locality (see Nos. 15 and 16 of 1909). It is not unlikely that these temples were built by that Aḷagapperumāl who, as saw earlier, was a brother of the queen of Māḷavarman Sundarapāṇḍya I.

No. B 139 from Attāṇi, Coimbatore District is dated in the 30th regnal year of Śaḍaiyavarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya, who on the basis of the palaeography and on the basis of the high regnal year may be identified with Śaḍaiyavarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I to whom many inscriptions in the Coimbatore district have been attributed (see *A.R.Ep.*, 1906, para. 27). It records the gift of the village Attāṇi, made tax-free, to Sundarattōḷuḍaiyār, a deity in Kūvalūr in the Kāñchikkūval-nāḍu, by the *nāṭṭavar* of the Vāyiraikkānāḍu. The place Kūvalūr may be identified with the modern Kūgalūr (Gobichettipalayam Taluk) not far from Attāṇi. The Kāñchikkūval-nāḍu seems to have comprised part of the same taluk (see *ibid.* and Nos. 182, 186 of 1910). The fact that the stone bearing the inscription is marked on all its four sides with the *chakra* emblem above the writings indicates that the deity Sundarattōḷuḍaiyār was a Vaishṇava deity (cf. also No. 553 of 1911).

RULERS OF KONGU.—No. B 143 from the Sugrivēśvara temple at Sarkār Periyapālayam (Palladam Taluk, Coimbatore District) is dated in the 8th year of a king Vīrapāṇḍya who is endowed with no title other than Tribhuvanachakravartin and Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ. The epigraph records the king's order granting tax-exemption to the lands at Mugandaṇūr belonging to the temple of the god Tīrūkkurakkuttaḷi-Mahādēva of the same locality for food offerings etc., to that god on the days of Svāti, the natal star of the monarch. This temple has also yielded another inscription dated in the same regnal year of the same king (No. 305 of 1908). Probably this Vīrapāṇḍya was a Pāṇḍya viceroy ruling over the Kōṅgu country immediately after Śaḍaiyavarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I (see *A.R.Ep.*, 1905, para. 23, 1906, para. 38). It may be of interest to note that the ancient name of the modern Sarkār Periyapālayam was Mugandaṇūr. The ancient Tamil name of the deity Tīrūkkurakkuttaḷi-Mahādēva points to the association of a monkey (*kurakku-kuraṅgu*). The present name of the deity in Sanskrit Sugrivēśvara spells out the monkey's name as Sugrīva of the *Rāmāyaṇa* fame.

NĀYAKAS OF MADURAI.—No. B 156 dated in Śaka 1526 corresponding to the cyclic year Krōdhi (1604-05 A.D.) and No. B 157 bearing no date, both from Karuṅgālakkuḍi, Madurai District speak of certain activities like capturing thieves, excavating an irrigation channel, etc., of ŚrīRaṅga Rāvuttar Vattalai Rāvuttar. He is described as an agent of Liṅgaya-nāyaka, who was obviously identical with his namesake of the Nāyaka dynasty of Madurai. That king is also known as Kṛṣṇappa. It is generally believed that this Nāyaka king died in May-June 1601 A.D. (see R. Sathianatha Ayyar, *Hist. of the Nayakas of Madura*, p. 87 ; Swell, *The Hist. Ins. of S. Ind.*, p. 864). However the present inscription seems to furnish a date 3 years later for the king.

MARĀTHĀS OF THAÑJĀVŪR.—Two inscriptions Nos. B 229 and 230 belonging to this family have been copied from the village Paṭṭuguḍi (a hamlet of Gōvindaṇāṭṭuchchēri, Papanasam Taluk, Thanjavur district). Among them No. B 229 refers itself to the rule of the king Śādi Mahārāja Śāyabu, i.e. Shāhji (1684-1712 A.D.) of the Marāthā family of Thaṅjāvūr. It is dated in the (expired) Śaka year 1636 and can be equated with the cyclic year Virōdhi. But, it may be noted that the Śaka year corresponded to the cyclic year Jaya (not Virōdhi) and the Christian equivalent of it was 1714-15 A.D. Again it is also known that Shāhji died in the current Śaka year 1635 (i.e. the expired Śaka 1634) Nandana (1712-13 A.D.) (see K.R. Subramanian, *The Marāthā Rājās of Tanjore*, p. 26). Hence it is clear that the Śaka year

1636, quoted, is wrong for the Śaka year 1631 (expired) that corresponds to the cyclic year Virōdhi (1709-10 A.D.). The inscription seems to record an order issued by an agent (name not intelligible) of the king making a gift of land (*bhūdāna*) in favour of the deity Kumāra (i.e. Subrahmanya) of the temple (in front of which the stone with the present record is set up) at Paṭṭiguḍi included in the *māgāṇam* or province of Ādutuṇai.

Another fragmentary inscription No. B 230 from Paṭṭiguḍi refers itself to the reign of the king Śaṅubōṣi i.e. Śarabhōji of the Marāthā dynasty of Tanjore. It is dated in the cyclic year Prabhava. As no Śaka year is quoted, it is difficult to be sure about the exact Christian equivalent of the date of the record. If the king was identical with Śarabhōji I, the younger brother of Shāhji of the previous inscription, the cyclic year Prabhava may be equated to 1687-88 A.D. In that case the present record would corroborate the Marāthi inscription according to which Shāhji and his two younger brothers viz. Śarabhōji I and Tukkoji ruled the kingdom jointly (see K.R. Subramanian, op. cit.). On the other hand, if the king of the record is identified with Śarabhōji II (1798-1833 A.D.) the date of the record would be 1807-08 A.D. corresponding to Prabhava. The epigraph is too much damaged and fragmentary to yield information other than a reference to an administrative officer of the king.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Brāhmī inscription No. B 231 comes from Ayvar malai, Tiruchchirappalli district. It has been found engraved on the headside of the top-most bed carved in a natural rock shelter that contains five more such beds, in the Ratnagiriśvara hill. It may be assigned to the 1st century B.C. on palaeographical grounds. It records that the natural rock-shelter, in which the record is found was the *adaṭa-aṇam* or the permanent abode of a person referred to as Pāṇaituṇai Vesāṇ, who was perhaps a Jaina monk.

No. B 58 is an undated inscription, engraved in cursive southern characters and Sanskrit language of about the 8th-9th century, on the pedestal of a bronze image now kept in the L.D. Institute of Indology at Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The text, which consists of one verse in the *Sragdharā* metre, states that a certain Durggaga, who was a lay follower (*Śrāvaka*) and chief of the merchants (*śrēṣṭhi-mukhyaḥ*) and who belonged to the Vidyādhara-gachchha, had a temple constructed for the Tirthēśvaras and also had a huge tank excavated for bathing purposes. In accomplishing these pious tasks, he seems to have been accompanied by Shashṭhavvā, probably his wife. The writing on the right and left sides of the pedestal records the obeisance of Durgga-mahattara and Shashṭhabā.

Nos. B 64 to 70 are seven memorial inscriptions, engraved in Nāgarī characters and local dialect, on slabs set up in the Mahādēva (Bhīmnāth) temple at Bhachāu, Kutch District, Gujarat. Of these inscriptions, which range in date from the 16th to the 18th centuries, three are badly worn out. No. B 64 dated in Vikrama 1754 (1697 A.D.) mentions the place Bhachāu and the sculptor (*Salāṭa*) Sāraṅgadhara as the maker of the slab. No. B 65, dated in Vikrama 1756 (1699 A.D.) mentions *kuara* Mēgharājajī and Rāmasaṁghajī while No. B 66, dated in Vikrama 1787 (1730 A.D.) mentions *kuara* Bhaṇajī and Raṇajī and the place Bhachāu. No. B 67, dated in Vikrama 1797 (1740 A.D.) mentions a certain Dāsala as also the place Bhachāu.

No. B 113 from Ūn, Khargone Tahsil, West Nimar District, Madhya Pradesh is an inscription in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters engraved on the pedestal of a Jaina image now kept in the Pārśvanātha temple. It is dated Vikrama 1218 (1161 A.D.) and records the perpetual obeisance of *Sādhu* Gōsala and his brother Sām̐ma, who are said to be the sons of *Sādhu* Sālaṇa and his wife Harasiṇi. Mention is also made of *Sādhu* Dhaṇapati, the father of *Sādhu* Silaṇa, who is stated to have belonged to Gurya(ja)r-ānvaya of *Pamḍita* Śrī Isanandī of the Balātkāragaṇa.

No. B 114 from the same place engraved in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters on the pedestal of a Jaina image (of Mahāvīra) kept in the Mahāvīra-chaityālaya is dated Vikrama 1252 (1196 A.D.) and it records the perpetual obeisance of *Sādhu* Vālha, his wives Ālha and Maṇḍōdari and *Sādhu* Gōlha, Ratana and Bhālū. It also records the perpetual obeisance of Āchārya Śrī-Prabhāchandra.

No. B 116 also from the same place is found engraved on the pedestal of a standing stone image of Śiva exhibited in the open air sculpture gallery of the Archaeological Survey of India. It is in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters which can be assigned to about the 12th century A.D. It records that the image of Narakōddharaṇalōkēśvara was caused to be made by Thīradēva for the sake of Lakhamadēva.

No. B 127 from the Rajaputana Museum, Ajmer is an inscription in Nāgarī characters and Sanskrit language engraved on the pedestal of a seated marble figure of a Jaina Tīrthaṅkara which was originally found at Lāḍnu, Ladnu Tahsil, Nagaur District, Rajasthan. It is dated Vikrama 1303 (1246 A.D.) and records that the image was caused to be made by *Bhavya* [Pā] haḍa and his wife Sājaṇi for the religious merit of Śrē° Sām̐tu belonging to Narasiṁhapuri and his wife Vilhū, the parents of *Bhavya* Pāhaḍa.

Nos. B 131 to 135 are five memorial inscriptions set up on *chhatris* in Kāga, a rural neighbourhood of Jodhpur in Rajasthan. They range in date from the 17th to the 19th centuries. Of these, No. B 131, dated in Vikrama 1675 (1618 A.D.) and 1689 (1632 A.D.), commemorates the death of Budhasiṁgha, the son of Suratasiṁgha on the first date and the consecration of the *chhatarī* built in connection with it on the second date. No. B 132, dated in Vikrama 1701, Śaka 1566 (1644 A.D.) and Vikrama 1697, Śaka 1562 (1640 A.D.) records the death of Rāja Sahajī, the son of Rāthōda Akhamāji and the performance of *saṭī* by his wife Rājakuvara-Bhaṭiyāṇi-Jēsalamari on the second date and the consecration of the memorial on the first date. No. B 133, dated in Vikrama 1859 (1802 A.D.) commemorates the death of Jōdharājajī while No. B 134, dated Vikrama 1885, Śaka 1750 (1828 A.D.) and Vikrama 1917, Śaka 1782 (1860 A.D.) records the death of Imḍusiṁhajī, son of *Thakura* Rāja Kilyāṇasiṁhajī on the first date and the setting up of the *chhatarī* on the second date. No. B 135, dated in Vikrama 1891, Śaka 1756 (1834 A.D.) and Vikrama 1892 (1836 A.D.) records the death of Rāja *Thakura* Gōradhanadāsajī on the first date and the setting up of the memorial on the second date.

A hero-stone inscription (No. B 194) from Kaḍalāḍi, Polur Taluk, is in Tamil language and in Vaṭṭeḷuttu characters of the 7th century. It is dated in the 11th year of Māṇḍaparumar and refers to the death of Viśaiya Korṇadaiyār, a servant of Śīri-Gaṅgaraiśar who attacked Saṅgamaṅgalam along with the army of Koṅgaṇi Araśar.

No. B 221 is found engraved above a figure of a pious man, standing and in *añjali* pose on the outside wall of the central shrine of the Dundubhīśvara temple in Śēṅgālipuram. It is in characters of about the 12th century A.D. and says that the figure in question represents one Tillaivaṇamuḍaiyāṇ Ariyāṇ who is described as a Śāliga belonging to the Gautama gōtra, as a resident of the locality called Muḍikoṇḍaśōlap-perunderuvu in Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōlapuram, and as the builder of the temple (i.e. of Dundubhīśvara) with stone.

No. B 158 from Karuṅgālakkuḍi is interesting as it tells us that some eight mango saplings were planted in Śaka 1635, Vijaya (1713-14 A.D.) and they bore fruits in Śaka 1644, Śubhakṛit (1722-23 A.D.) i.e. after 9 years.

Nos. B 138 and 140 from Attāṇi, in late characters are interesting as they introduce to us a local chieftain named Kaṭṭi-mudaliyār, son of Nalluḍaiyappar. This chief apparently belonged to the family of Mudaliyārs of Tāramaṅgalam which is known to have existed for a long time from about the 13th century (*SII*, Vol. VII, No. 23) to the 18th century (*ibid.* No. 21). Since a chief of this family called *Immaḍi* (i.e. the second) Kaṭṭimudaliyār is known to have lived in Śaka 1642 (1720-21 A.D.) (*ibid.*) the chief of this record may be placed sometime towards the last quarter of the 17th century.

No. B 228 from the village Gōvindanāṭṭuchchēri, Papanasam taluk, Tanjavur district, is a modern record both in English and Tamil and bears the date 1924-25 A.D. Nevertheless, it is quite interesting as it informs us that the flood relief work in the village Pudukkaṇḍiyūr, affected by the Kāvērī floods was carried out through the Ceylon Emigration Commissioner out of the funds created for the purpose by the estate owners, plantation-merchants and labourers in Ceylon.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

The group contains one new Mamlūk record. No. 250, a badly damaged record from the Panjab State Museum, Paṭiālā, was found on examination to contain a new epigraph of Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Balban. It records the construction of a mosque by a person whose name appears to be 'Alī-Jauzī. The text seems to contain the name of the governor and the date, but these and other details are unfortunately illegible. The epigraphical tablet seems to have come from Nārnaul, previously in the erstwhile state of Paṭiālā and now in Mohīndergarh district of Haryana.

A new Tughluq record is No. 77, from Pāṭan in Mehsana district of Gujarat, which was set up in the reign of Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Tughluq Shāh; being fragmentary and damaged too, the details are lost except that it very probably referred to the construction of a mosque. No. 6, from Cambay in Kaira district in the same state, is one more new record from the place of Firūz Tughluq and of Mufarraḥ Sulṭānī, the celebrated Tughluqian nobleman who rose to be the governor of the whole province, a few years after the date of the epigraph. It records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 767 (1365-66 A.D.) by Hāji Muḥliḥ Shīrāzī. The absence of the name of the provincial governor, Zafar Khān, in this as also other earlier records of Malik Mufarraḥ (*Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1962, pp. 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 27) may perhaps be taken to be indicative of his attitude of defiance towards the officially appointed governor, which finally resulted in his rebellion and death in 1392 (M.S. Commissariat, *History of Gujarat* Bombay, 1938, p. 49).

The only Lodi record of any note is No. 95, from Sādhaurā in Ambala district of Haryana, which is unfortunately fragmentary. Found to be a new record of Sikandar Lodi, dated A.H. 897 (1491-92 A.D.), it is valuable for local history. Likewise, the lone Sūr record of the group, No. 204, is engraved on a gun now stored in the Archaeological Museum of Dhubelā in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh. It records the manufacture of the gun by Sayyid Aḥmad Rūmī, quite a few ordnance-pieces made by whom are known from various parts of the country. There is a curious mistake of date in this epigraph: it is engraved in words as nine hundred (A.H.), which is a mistake, since Sher Shāh Sur in whose reign the gun was cast, assumed kingship in A.H. 945-46. The mistake is either inadvertent or, as is very probable, the inscription is incomplete, leaving out the words indicating the unit and tens of the year.

The other guns cast by Sayyid Aḥmad Rūmī are now to be found at Rajshahi, Bangla Desh (two originally from Malda, West Bengal), Dacca, (Bangla Desh), Gauripur (Assam), Indore (Madhya Pradesh, two), etc. (*Insc. of Bengal*, Vol. IV, pp. 310-13, 314-15 ; *A.R.Ep.*, 1966-67, Nos. 85, 90.).

As usual, the list contains quite a number of Mughal records. While no record of the founder of the dynasty, Bābur was found, there have been found in Haryana two new records, both unfortunately fragmentary, of his son Humāyūn. One of them, No. 119, from Pānipat in Karnal district, records the name of an official Diyāu'd-Dīn Amīr Nūr ; its date and other details are lost. In the other, No. 141, from Sonapat in Sonapat district, all the details except the date A.H. 945, Safar, and the name of the emperor, are lost. The newly discovered epigraphs of Akbar include No. 5, from Veluz in Panaji district of Goa. Now deposited in the Archaeological Museum at Velhā Goā, it purports to be a royal order, probably assigning positions to the royal entrenchment to some officials in A.H. 1001 (1593 A.D.). It is to be noted that the text designates the emperor with the title Zahīru'd-Dīn, which was used by Bābur. No. 133, from Nārnaul, recording the construction of the palace by Shāh Qulī Khān, a famous official under Akbar (*Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1957 and 1958, p.48) in A.H. 997 (1589 A.D.), seems to have escaped notice so far, though a few records of his from the same place have already been published before (see Nos. 131, 132, 135). Also surprising is the fact that one more inscription of Akbar from Nārnaul has remained unnoticed so far : it is No. 137, recording the construction of a mosque by the Khān of lofty lineage who is, according to the other inscription of the same mosque, Islām Qulī Khān (No. 135). The mosque started in A.H. 989 (1581-82 A.D.) was completed in the following year, the work having been supervised by Yār Muḥammad Āghā. Islām Qulī Khān must have been a person of great authority, but he does not find mention in historical works. The present locality of Islampurā in which the mosque in question is situated obviously owes its name to this noble man. And that he was connected with Nārnaul in some capacity or the other is also a reasonable inference and his another record from the same place recording the construction of a building (probably a mosque) in A.H. 993 (1584-85 A.D.) shows that this association continued until at least that date. In No. 208, a published inscription of Akbar from Asirgarh in Nimar East district of Madhya Pradesh, the Ilāhī year was read as 46 (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1925-26, pp. 3-4), instead of 45, which is clearly so engraved on the stone.

The two records of Jahāngīr to be noticed here are from Allāhābād and were noticed earlier : No. 258, engraved on the stone-pillar, called Lāt Bhīm Sen, found in the Allāhābād Fort, tracing the genealogy of Jahāngīr upto

Timūr, is interesting as it is one of the very few records of the period when Jahāngīr had assumed kingship during his father's time. It is dated in Rabi' I 1014 (August-September 1605) a couple of months prior to the death of his father. It was written by Mir 'Abdu'llāh Mushīn-Qalam, a celebrated calligrapher of the period. The other, No. 259, published in a Urdū work on the history of the town called *Tārīkh-i-Ilāhābād* (p. 205), is quite important as along with another inscription of Jahāngīr, also from Allahabad (*A.R. Ep.*, 1965-66, No. D, 554), it provides definite dates as well as some information about Āgā Riḍā Muṣawwir, a famous artist of his time, who is usually confused with his more celebrated name-sake and contemporary Āqā'Alī Riḍā' Abbāsī (The writer of the article in *Hind-wa-Irān*, New Delhi, Vol. 2, No. 3, July 1970, pp. 38-39, seeking to remove this confusion makes it even more vague ; he also does not seem to be aware of these two epigraphs).

The three new epigraphs of Shāh Jahān found during the year are Nos. 209 and 210, from Asirgaṛh and No. 205, from Bhānder in Gwalior (Gird) district of Madhya Pradesh. It is difficult to say if No. 209, is the same as noticed briefly—only the date is given and that too wrongly viz. regnal year 25/1061 A.H.)—in the *Archaeological Survey of India Reports*, Vol. IX, p. 120, at No. 4. It happens to be one more record from the place referring to the custodianship of the fort of Rāja Manohar Dās Gaur (for his other inscriptions, see No. 211, *Ep. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1957 and 1958, pp. 17-19 etc.) It is bilingual and records the construction of some edifice in the regnal year 27 or A.H. 1063 (1653 A.D.). No. 210, recording the construction of a raised battery (*damidama*) in the same fort is dated two years later during the tenure of the same Rāja. The Bhānder epigraph records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 1064 (1654 A.D.) by one Mihtar 'Abdu'llāh whose appellation Najābat Khānī shows that he was an official, perhaps connected with the place. Ustā Chānd referred to in the text as having supervised the work must have done so in his capacity as mason-architect, as the honorific Ustā—short form of Ustād (Master) tends to suggest.

From the Hamirpur and Banda districts of Uttar Pradesh, which form part of the northern boundary of Bundelkhand and Bāghelkhand regions were found a few new inscriptions of Aurangzeb. These are No. 268 and No. 272 respectively from Badausā and Kālinjar in Banda district, and No. 279 from Rāth in Hamirpur district. No. 268, recording the construction of a mosque by Mir Kamāl in A.H. 1103 (1692 A.D.) refers to the munificence of Yakka Taz Khān. The latter, an official of note, is reported to have been appointed Faujdār of Ahmadabad-Khor in Allahabad district about five years later (*Ma'āthiru' I-Umarā*, vol. II, p. 384). The inscription under notice shows that five years earlier, he was posted in Banda region. No. 279, belongs to the earlier part of Aurangzeb's reign and mentions one Khwāja Firūz who cannot be identified, as having built a mosque in A.H. 1076 (1665-66 A.D.).

Among the later Mughals, from Kalinjar comes a new record of Aurangzeb's son and successor Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh I ; it is dated A.H. 1121 (1709-10 A.D.). Other later Mughal emperors whose new records have been found are Muḥammad Shāh, Farrukh Siyār and Shāh 'Ālam II. Of them, No. 223, from Ichhāwar in Sehore district of Madhya Pradesh, recording the construction of probably the step-well on which it is found, in Faṣlī year 1144 and Vikrama Samvat 1794 (1737 A.D.), is interesting in indicating that Nawwāb Yār Muḥammad Khān (of Bhopal) to whose time it refers to, was not loath in acknowledging the Mughal sovereignty. In Farrukh Siyār's

inscription, No. 273, from Kalinjar, one Khidr Khān is mentioned as having built a mosque in A.H. 1128 (1715 A.D.) ; he appears to have been a local official. No. 103, from Sohna in Gurgaon district of Haryana mentions Mīr Ma'sūm Khān of Khūst as having reconstructed the Jāmi' Mosque at the kund (by which evidently the famous Hot Water Spring of Sohna is meant) in A.H. 1188 (1774 A.D.) during the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II.

Among the provincial dynasties, the lone Quṭb Shāhī record, No. 1 from Rājupeta in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh is very interesting : dated A.H. 945 (1529 A.D.), it does not use full regal titles for the founder of the Quṭb Shāhī dynasty, Masnad-i-'Ālī Ulugh A'zam Malik Quṭbu' l-Mulk, which is in conformity with his other known record dated a decade later (*Ep. In. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1953 and 1954, p. 26. pl. VII b). But its chief importance lies in the fact that it supplies an important piece of information which throws some light on the pattern of irrigational facilities in those days. It states that Bābā Khān, a servant of Malik Qiwāmu' l-Mulk (Kēmana Maluka of the Telugu counterpart, see No. 17 of Appendix B) constructed a tank at Yampūr (Yēmpuru) of the Telugu text, through the help of the chief as well as his master with a view that the land in the neighbourhood would be irrigated with the waters of the tank with the stipulation that of the crop grown, he would receive one share (which was dedicated by him for a charitable purpose), while one share will go to the state and two for the public benefit. The builder also obtained a free-hold lease of that much land in which 5 measures (*kuros*) of seed could be sown with the intention that its produce would be utilized towards the repairs of a bridge. (It is not known from the text as to what bridge is intended). The Telugu version furnishes an additional piece of information that Malik Qiwāmu' l-Mulk was a son-in-law of Masnad-i-'Ālī Quṭbu' l-Mulk.

Of the three new records of the Gujarat Sulṭāns listed this year, No.9, from Cambay, is a new record of Aḥmad Shāh I recording the renovation of a mosque in A.H. 815 (1412 A.D.) by Aḥmad. It provides the information that the builder's great grand-father was a man in authority, Amīr Majdu'd-Dīn al-Āṣaf Khānī by name. This in turn would provide names of two late Tughluqian officials, the said Amīr and his master Aṣaf Khān from whom he derived his sobriquet Āṣaf Khānī. The remaining two records dated in the reign of Maḥmūd I are No. 87, also from Cambay and No. 94, from Parāntij in Sabarkantha district. The last mentioned epigraph is quite interesting, and though it was noticed more than half a century back (*Prog. Rep. Arch. Sur. Ind., Western Circle*, 1919-20, p. 52, No.78) no notice of its importance was taken by the writers on the history of Gujarat. It furnishes the information that in a battle fought at Thāna Sainhar or Sinher (Sambhar ?) the young nobleman the 'great Rai' and the 'mighty Khān', 'Sikandar Khān died on the 21st Safar 885 (2nd May 1480) at the age of 32. This great Khān appears to have been scion of the once ruling Sumarā family of Sind, as the name Dūdā of his great grand-father and also the titles Rāi of his father Ghiyāth tend to suggest. It will be recalled that there is one inscription at Parantij itself dated A.H. 784 in the time of Firūz Tughluq which refers to Dūdā's son Hammū who has been shown to be the last Sumarā chief of Sind (*A.R.Ep.*, 1960-61, No. D, 75 ; *Ep. In. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1962, p. 22, pl. VII c.). The present inscription would tend to show that Sikandar Khān's great grand-father Muḥammad had been rehabilitated in Gujarat in Parāntij region along with his brother Hammū and that their descendants continued to enjoy authority under the Gujarat Sulṭāns.

Among the minor dynasties, the Nawwābs of Cambay claim a considerable number of epigraphs. Found in the family graveyards, they supply interesting information about the chiefs as well as their relatives, correcting or supplying their dates, apart from furnishing names of a few poets of Persian, who judging from their verses, were a sufficient merit. Some of the deceased are Zainu'l-Ābidīn entitled Najm Khān Bahādur, a son-in-law of the founder of the principality, Mumin Khān I, who died in 1747, according to No. 51; the *Bombay Gazetteer* (Vol. V, p. 223, f.n. 1) places his death in 1748. No. 42 records the death of Mīrzā Muḥammad Zamān son of Mīrzā Muḥammad Ja'far described as a descendant of the Safawid minister of Iran, Khālifa Sultān, who died in A.H. 1182 (1769). It is difficult to say if the deceased was a son of Mu'min Khān I whose name was Mīrzā Ja'far and who also claimed descent from an Iranian minister (*Bomb. Gaz.*, Volume V, pp. 221-22). A kinsman of the deceased, Mīrzā 'Abdu'l-Bāqī died in A.H. 1199 (1785 A.D.) according to No. 43. Another member of the family Begam Jan died in A.H. 1197 (1782-83 A.D.) according to No. 31. The epitaph of Mu'min Khān II is represented by No. 33; he died in A.H. 1198 (1784 A.D.), while the *Gazetteer* (p. 233) places his death in 1783 A.D. Mu'min Khān III died in A.H. 1204 (1790 A.D.) according to his epitaph, No. 34, but the *Gazetteer* places his demise in 1789 A.D. His wife Jugni Khānam died about 15 years later according to No. 35. The death of Mu'min Khān IV in A.H. 1239 (1823 A.D.) is commemorated in No. 39. No. 30 reports the death of Muḥammad Amīn Khān a great grandson of Mīrzā Muḥammad Mu'min Khān Dailamī (father-in-law of Mu'min Khān I). The latter who died in 1727 (*History of Gujarat*, vol. II, p. 408 n; *Bomb. Gaz.*, p. 222, f.n.1), is called in the text *r'akhru'd-Dawla Mumtāzu'l-Mulk* Muḥammad Mu'min Khān Bahādur Dilāwar Jang—some of these titles were received by his son-in-law Mu'min Khān I (M.A. Chaghtāi, *Muslim Monuments of Ahmadabad*, p. 99). No. 40 states that Amīr 'Alī Yāvar Khān, a descendant of Mu'min Khān, died in A.H. 1267 (1815 A.D.); he appears to be the brother of Mu'min Khān IV (cf. *Bomb. Gaz.*, p. 233).

Among the miscellaneous epigraphs, the earliest, No. 4, from Delhi, appears to be the epitaph of a celebrated nobleman and a trusted lieutenant of the Mamlūk king Iltutmish, viz. 'Izzu'd-Dīn Bakhtiyār who died in A.H. 616 (1219 A.D.). Described as Sipahsalār (which literally means commander of the army), 'Izzu'd-Dīn had played a prominent role on the king's side in repressing the rebellion of Sarjāndār Turkī in A.H. 607 (1211 A.D.) when Iltutmish ascended the throne and the conquest of Jalore, a little later (*Tāju'l-Ma'āthir* in S.A.A. Rizawī, *Ādī Turk-Kālīn Bhārat* in Hindi, p. 274). It may be noted that no epitaph of any Mamlūk nobleman or official was found so far, and as such, the inscribed sarcophagus lying on the side of the Gurgaon by-pass road at Mehrauli should be preserved and if necessary shifted to a museum.

From Gujarat, quite a few important records were copied: No. 80, from Pāṭan, records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 734 (1334 A.D.). The builder Diyāu'd-Dīn Muḥammad is described as a great *Sadr* (an official in charge of religious and charitable endowments). At Cambay were found a few more new 14th-century epitaphs set up to mark the remains of men in different walks of life who contributed to the diverse activities of this then busy seaport: These are Nos. 26, 53 and 52. Of these, No. 52 is unfortunately fragmentary, but the person whose death it records as having taken place in A.H. 786 (1384 A.D.) was a man of renown for, while the surviving text does not contain his name, it gives the popular name by which he was known, viz. Ibn

Usaiba'a ; the deceased belonged to Mashhad (in north-west Iran) either by origin or by birth as his cognomen al-Mashhadī suggests. The names of a few prominent members of the society, including noblemen and their family, of the late fourteenth and early fifteenth century have come down to us through No. 7, from Cambay, which records the death of a lady, Bībī Sa'ida Khātun by name, in A.H. 819 (1416 A.D.). Her father was Malik Zahiru'd-Dīn Maṣṣūr entitled Sirāju'l-Mulk, her maternal grandfather was Maliku'l-Tujjār (i.e. prince of merchants) and her husband was Malik Farid. It also supplies a small administrative detail : it designates the husband as Khāṣṣ-nawīs (i.e. a Royal Reporter).

The last Tughluqian governor of Gujarat, Khān-i-A'zam Khāqān-i-Mu'azzaw Zafar Khān (later on Muzaḥḥar Shāh I of Gujarat) finds mention without regal titles in No. 92, from Harsol in Sabarkantha district, dated as late as A.H. 807 (1405 A.D.). In two more early epigraphs, Nos. 64 and 72, both from Pātan, local terms describing the popular sobriquets of the deceased have been used. No. 64 recording the death of Sayyid Qutbī Aḥmad in A.H. 855 (1451 A.D.) calls him Kaliwāt and No. 72 recording the demise of Shaikh Shamsu'd-Dīn in A.H. 860 (1455 A.D.) gives his *alias* as Lākhāt. An early 19th-century epigraph from the same place, No. 62, gives the cost of construction of a mosque of moderate size, built in A.H. 1242 (1826-27 A.D.) as Rupees 550 (five hundred and fifty), which might give an idea of the prices prevailing then ; it also mentions two officials, Mīr Sarfarāz and Waliu'd-Dīn (of the Gāikwars of Baroda under whom Pātan then lay). Nos. 88-91, bilingual records from Modāsā in Sabarkantha district, seem to have been important records incorporating some state edicts but it is pity that their text is too effaced to admit of decipherment ; they are assignable, on palaeographical grounds, to about the 18th century.

The epigraphs copied from Haryana include No. 151, dated A.H. 889 (1484 A.D.), from Sonapat, which is listed again along with No. 152, representing a new fragment of the original tablet found this year. While the new find supplies a couple of more Persian verses of the deceased who appears to have been a poet of high order, his identity remains still unknown ; the recovery of the remaining fragments in future may perhaps solve this problem. No. 139, from Nārnaul, furnishes the name of a high official (of the time of Akbar) not known from other source, namely Khwāja Dost who is spoken of as a Second Āṣaf i.e. a great minister. The epigraph also clearly states that the mosque constructed by him in A.H. 990 (1582-83) was intended to be a mosque-cum-madrassa (school or college) as the congregational mosques were usually intended to be used for. No. 140, from Asthal Bohar in Rohtak district, was published much earlier, but in the published text, the name of the person at whose instance some edifice was built was not properly read ; he is 'Alī Qāḍī Bahā'ī Khānī, that is to say, 'Alī who was attached to or was formerly in the employ of Qāḍī Bahā'ī Khān (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 154). In No. 130, from Nārnaul, one Luṭfu'llāh is mentioned as having built a mosque in A.H. 1044 (1634-35 A.D.) which falls in the reign of Shāh Jahān. It is difficult to say if the builder is identical with either Luṭfu'llāh son of Sa'id Khān entitled Zafar Jang (who was governor of Panjab in the reign of Shāh Jahān) or with Luṭfu'llāh son of Lashkar Khān ('Abdu'l-Hamid Lāhorī, *Bādshāh Nāma*, Vol. II, pp. 219, 265, 279, 356, 475, 510, 627, 641, 690, 691, 730) or is entirely a different person. No. 101, from Ferozepur Jhirka, in Gurgaon district, forms the epitaph of a Mughal official from Mewāt, Kārtalab Khān Bahādur, who is stated therein to have died in A.H. 1123

(1711 A.D.) Kārtalab Khān Newātī as he is called appears to have been an official of high position, for he is stated to have received favours from emperor Aurangzeb as early as in A.H. 1080 (1669 A.D.) along with nobles of high rank (*Ma'āthir-i-Ālamgīrī*, p. 104). The epigraph providing information about his last resting-place, the exact day of his death and the name of his father (to wit Shāikh Muḥammad Āṣaf) is an important record, particularly as little was known about him so far.

The only record so far worth note of Mysore State in the group is No. 158, from Srirangapatna in Mandya district : it contains names of directions and figures indicating degrees (of the sun's position) and was evidently intended as a Sun-Dial.

Contrary to expectations, Kerala did not yield early or important records. The only epigraphs worth notice here are two epitaphs assignable to the 14th or 15th century A.D. (Nos. 179 and 180) and No. 192 recording the construction of a mosque in A.H. 887 (1482 A.D.).

Of the epigraphs of Madhya Pradesh, No. 225 and 226, from Ujjain, are interesting epitaphs of husband and wife who died in the same year viz. A.H. 828 (1424-25 A.D., namely Hājī Sālīh and Zuhra. It is not clear from the text if the wife died on the same date or later in the year, as the month and day are not specified. No. 231, also from the same place, is a new and one more inscription of the tenure of Nawwāb Muḥkhar Khān (the Second) as governor of Malwa of which Ujjain was the headquarters. It records the construction of a step-well in A.H. 1110 (1698-99 A.D.) by Khwāja Shaktib who constructed at Ujjain itself a mosque and a madrasa (School-college) in the following year (*A.R.Ep.*, 1963-64, No. D, 151).

From Panjab comes No. 247. Found at Nur Mahal in Jallandur district, it is an interesting record, published earlier (*Arch. Sur. Ind. Rep.*, Vol. XIV, p. 63) and purports to be an order issued by the governor of the province, Nawwāb Dhakariyyā Khān Bahādur, remitting road-tax and other imports. The record is undated but according to General A. Cunningham, who published it, the Nawwāb governed the province of Jullundur under emperor Jahāngīr. He does not give any authority for this, but he was probably led to think so from that fact that the findspot of the epigraph, Nur Mahal was founded after Jahāngīr's wife Nūr Jahān. This is not correct : The Nawwāb is none other than Nawwāb Dhakariyyā Khān who was appointed the governor of the province of Lahore (i.e. Panjab) in the 7th regnal year of Muḥammad Shāh (A.H. 1137-38 or 1725-26 A.D.) on transfer, to Multan, of his father Nawwāb 'Abdu' s-Samad Khān Saifu' d-Daula Dilair Jang (*Ma' āthiru' l-Umārā*, vol. II, p. 518). He died in A.H. 1158 (1745-46 A.D.). This Dhakariyyā Khān who has gone down in history as an able and very just administrator (*ibid.*, p. 106), is evidently the person responsible for the remission of imposts as stated in the epigraphs. This would mean that the order was issued during the time of Muḥammad Shāh, but the omission of the emperor's name in the text is rather striking. It may perhaps be explained by the fact that the Nawwāb finding it difficult to face Nādir Shāh had submitted to him and had also, at least once, gone to Sind in response to the latter's call (*ibid.*, p. 107). No. 251, from Chhat in Patiala district, is an epitaph of Khwāja Mīrzā Muḥammad son of Khwāja Tāhīr Muḥammad al-Hirawī who died in A.H. 1008 (1600 A.D.) In a brief reference to this epitaph, the Khwāja was wrongly stated to have died in A.H. 1000 (*Panjab Dist. Gaz.* Vol. XVII A, Lahore, 1909, p. 193).

f.n.2, No. 1.). While nothing could be traced from available records about the deceased, his father is probably the same Khwāja Tāhir Muḥammad al-Hirawī who is reported to have been a retainer of Nawwāb Bairam Khān (*Tadhkira-i-Humāyūn wa Akbar*, p. 86). Incidentally, the *Gazetteer* also mentions four more epitaphs near the one under reference, but these have now disappeared.

Three epigraphs, Nos. 255-57, copied from Ranthambhore in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan, are noticed here for the first time. They purport to be state edicts but do not contain the name of the ruling emperors Akbar and Jahāngīr during whose reign at least Nos. 255 and 257 were issued. No. 255 mentions Nawwāb Rāja Jagannāthjiu, his deputy Khwāja Bhogindra Singh, Rānā Chondājiu the Shiqdār, and Miyān Burhān, the Kotwāl of the fort and provides the interesting information that the goods and effects received in the Hindu and Muslim religious endowments—Patāl-Bhog and Baitu'l-Māl, respectively, of the text—were declared tax-free; it was engraved by Mādhū, the stone-carver. This Rāja Jagannāth was the son of the famous Rāja Bhārāmāl of Amber and held Ranthambhore in his *jāgīr*; it was here, on Akbar's return from Deccan about two years after the date of the record that he had received the emperor. He later on rose to receive, in Jahāngīr's 4th regnal year, the rank of 5000, 3000 horse. No. 257 is damaged and hence the exact names of taxes or imposts which are stated therein to have been forbidden by Mahārāj Kunwar Mohan Dās after his visit to the fort in A.H. 1022(?) (1613 A.D.) cannot be properly deciphered; these appear to include *Zakāt*. The area in which the order was effective included the *Haveli* (i.e. the fort) as well as the *Talehtī* (i.e. the surrounding area at the foot-hill) *parganas*. The third one, No. 256, is too damaged to admit of any satisfactory reading, except that it also purports to be some such order.

Among the epigraphs of Uttar Pradesh, No.264, from Augāsi in Band district, refers to Shāh Qulī Sulṭān as having constructed an unrivalled mosque there in A.H. 989 (1581-82 A.D.). The builder who is further mentioned as having constructed a number of mosques elsewhere may perhaps be identical with Shāh Qulī Sulṭān who related to Bairam Khān Khān-i-Khānān and was some time an official at Lahor (*Akbar Nāma*, Eng. Tr., Vol. I, pp. 513, 627). It is difficult to say if he is identical with Shāh Qulī Khān Mahram as Mr. H. Beveridge is inclined to suppose (*ibid.*, p. 513 f.n.2). Another point of interest about the epigraph is that it spells the name of the village as Agwāsī, which in course of time, through popular usage, seems to have become Augāsi. According to No. 276, from Kaṭrā, one Mirdhā Natthū Mīr Khānī died in A.H. 1145 (1732 A.D.). From the appellation Mīr Khānī, he would appear to be a local official or at least a man of some importance, though nothing is traceable about him or Mīr Khān, his one-time master. Lastly, No. 266, a modern record from Banda may be mentioned if only for the reason that it commemorates the name of the then Nawwāb of Banda, Nawwāb Dhu'l-Faqār 'Alī who was sent to gallows by the British for his part in the 1857 war. The *Jāmi'* mosque on which it appears was first built by him in A.H. 1265 (1848-49 A.D.) and subsequently repaired in A.H. 1291 (1874-75) by one Maṇṣab 'Alī.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p style="text-align: center;">GUJARAT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AHMEDABAD DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AHMEDABAD TAHSIL</p>					
1	AHMEDĀBĀD.—One set of copper-plate in the L.D. Institute of Indology. Findspot : Umētā, Kaira District, Gujarat.	Gūjara of Nān-dīpuri . . .	Dadda II Praśāntarāga .	Śaka 400, Vaiśākha śu. 15. .	Sanskrit, Western variety of Southern alphabet .	Spurious. Issued from the camp before the gates of Bharukachchha. Records the royal grant of the village Nigūḍa (boundaries specified) to the brāhmaṇa Bhaṭṭa-Mādhava, son of Bhaṭṭa-Mahidhara, who was a Bahvṛīcha and who was a native of Kā .yakubja and was conversant with all the four <i>Vēdas</i> , for purposes of defraying the expenses for the <i>agnihōtra</i> and other sacrificial rites. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VII, pp. 61-66 and plate ; cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1079.
2	Another set of copper-plate in the same institute. Findspot : Not known.	Chaulukya of Aṇahilapāṭaka	Kumārapāladēva . . .	Vikrama 1199, Pausa ba. 10, Saturday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives the genealogy of the king from Mūlarāja downward. Records a royal grant of two <i>halas</i> of land (boundaries specified) in the village of Mūṇavadra-grāma to the Nāgarabrāhmaṇa Mahadā, son of Īśvara and resident of the <i>satka</i> of the queen Gadamaladēvi, with all the usual privileges. The king is stated to have made the grant after taking a holy dip and after offering worship to the god Bhavānīpati (i.e. Śiva) at Aṇahilapāṭaka, on the occasion of the <i>Uttarāyaṇa-parva</i> . The record was written by the <i>Ākshapa-ṭalika</i> Ṭha° Lakshmaṇa, son of <i>Mahāmātya</i> Vidyārāma of the <i>Gauḍa-kāyasthānvaya</i> . The <i>dūtaka</i> was

Mahāsāndhi vighraḥika [Sā] liga. The charter ends with the sign-manual of the king.

KARNATAKA

MYSORE DISTRICT

HEGGADDEVANAKOTE TALUK

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| 3 | SARAGŪR.—A set of copper-plates in the possession of Shri A. Basappa, Basavesvara block, Saragur town, through Dr. G.S. Gai. | Western Gaṅga | Hari-[varma] | Year 11, Śrimukha,, ba. 15, Svāti, Monday, solar eclipse. | Sanskrit (corrupt) and Kannaḍa (corrupt), Kannaḍa | Spurious. Starts with the usual Gaṅga <i>praśasti</i> with the mention of Koguṇi-varma-dharma-mahārājādhirāja, his son Hari[varma]-mahādhirāja, the reigning king. Seems to record the grant of the village Saragūru, near Kappunni (probably Kabini river) in [Nu]ḡunāḍu which is situated to the west of Taḷavanapura in Punnāḍu-vishaya by the king to a brāhmaṇa (name not clear) belonging to Tētriya <i>śākhā</i> and Kāśyapa <i>gōtra</i> . Also refers to some additional grants of paddy and some money from Kottamaṅgala. Indifferently engraved. |
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SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT

COONDAPUR TALUK

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| 4 | BASARŪRU.—Plate from Shri Shankara Aḍiga, Mūḍakēri, Basarūru, through Dr. P. Gururaja Bhat, Principal, Milagres College, Kallianpur, South Kanara District. | | | Śaka 1760, Hēmalamba, Mārgaśirsha ba. 1, Friday, Irregular. | Sanskrit (corrupt), Maḷayālam, Grantha and Kannaḍa | Contains some <i>tāntrik</i> charms and quotes a verse from the <i>Śrīsūkta</i> in the middle of the circle on the proper right side of the plate. Left side also contains a similar <i>tāntrik</i> charm which mentions Mantrarāja. Below these two charms there are <i>bijāksharās</i> engraved in so many squares. |
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MANGALORE TALUK

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| 5 | MULKI.—Copper-plate received from Shri K.G. Vasanta Madhava, Vijaya College, | | Tirumalarasa <i>alias</i> Kinnika | Śaka 1529 (current), Parābhava, | Kannaḍa | Records the grant of land (boundaries specified) by Kāja Śaṅkararasa on the orders of the chief and with the consent of the |
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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>KARNATAKA—Concl'd. SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT — Concl'd. MANGALORE TALUK—Concl'd.</p> <p>Mulki. Plate discovered in the Kōṭekēri-basadi in the same village.</p>			<p>Vaiśākha ba. 12, Wednesday=1606 A. D., May 23. (The weekday was Friday).</p>		<p><i>samasta-halaru</i> of Hoṣaṅgaḍi for attainment of salvation. It also records the grant of 113 <i>varāha-gadyāṇas</i> by Mūsakevi-aliya-mḍīru to Bappa and Kuṇēṭṭi probably with the stipulation that specified quantities of rice should be supplied by them for conducting various services on different occasions like <i>Jivadayāshṭhami</i>, etc. in the Ratnatraya basti, Anantanāthasvāmi basti and Bailam-gaḍi basti.</p>
6	<p>TAMIL NADU MADRAS DISTRICT</p> <p>MADRAS.—Copper-plate sets in Government Museum, Set No. 1. Impressions from the Director of Museums, Government Museum, Madras. Findspot : Not known.</p>	Eastern Gaṅga (Early) . . .	<p><i>Yuvarāja</i> Rājendra-varma, son of Ana-[nta] varma . . .</p>	Gaṅga year 314.	Sanskrit, Kalinga	<p>Issued from Kalinganagara. Records the gift, in perpetuity, by the <i>Yuvarāja</i> of the village of Nāmpali in the Nidijēru <i>vishaya</i>, freed from all taxes and imposts, for the spiritual merit of the donor and his parents. The donee was Sāmīrāja, the son of Guṇamarāja, an ornament of the Ayanakula. The grant was composed by <i>Mahāsandhivigrahi Raha śrī-Sāmanta</i> and 'engraved by śrī-Dāma-chandra. Published in <i>Journal of Oriental Research</i>, Madras, Volume IX, pp. 59 ff. and plates.</p>

7	Set No. 2 in the same Museum. Do.	Chōla (?) .	Rājēndrasimha .	Chitrabhānu, Makara-saṅk- ramaṇa, Hasta, ba. 7, Monday.	Tamil .	Spurious. Contains a <i>Praśasti</i> of the king and records a gift of land to Paramānandayōgi. In characters of about the 17th century. See No. A 8 below.
8	Set No. 3 in the same Museum Do.	Vijayanagara .	Praudhadēvarāya, son of Rāmarāja and Lakāmbikā .	...Phālguna śu, 15, Monday.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī .	Do. Written indifferently. Seems to record a gift of a village and certain privileges to one Paramānandayōgiśvara Śivasuṃdaramu[ni], probably the head of a <i>maṭha</i> for the Vaiśyas of Chōḷadēśa. Refers to Kāṁchī-dēśa and a place called Rāmanūru, a <i>tīrtha</i> on the west. The writer seems to be the poet Vēṁkaṭa. Do. See No. A 7 above.
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT						
TIRUCHENDUR TALUK						
9	ĀLVĀRTIRUNAGARI.—Plate from Shri Madhurakavi Anna- viyar R. Srinivasachari. .	....	....	Śaka 1491, Kollam 755 Irregular	Tamil .	Records the conferring of the right of performing <i>samāśrayaṇa</i> (putting sacred marks) and <i>ūpadēśa</i> to and of collecting <i>kāṇikkai</i> from the disciples belonging to the communities like <i>Piḷḷais</i> , <i>dāśis</i> , <i>Koṇgamār</i> and <i>Achāris</i> residing in various villages (specified) on Annāviyār Vakuḷābharaṇa-bhaṭṭar a descendant of Madhurakavi belonging to Bhārad-vāja-gōtra, Jaimini-sūtra and Sāma-śākhā.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1973-74—*Concl'd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
10	<p>UTTAR PRADESH</p> <p>BANDA DISTRICT</p> <p>BANDA TAHSIL</p> <p>CHITRAKŪṬ OR SĪTĀPUR.— Temple called Bālājikā-mandir. Copper-plate in the possession of the <i>mahant</i>. Impressions received from the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 6094).</p>	....	<i>Mahārāja</i> Hindūpati	Vikrama 1814, Bhādrapada śu. 2, Thursday. Irregular.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Refers to <i>Mahamta</i> Gōvīndāsa (Gōvīndadāsa). Seems to record a grant of 150 <i>bīghas</i> of land probably for the temple, garden, orchard etc. Other details are not clear.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1973-74

Sl No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH NALGONDA DISTRICT BHUVANAGIRI TALUK					
1	BOLLEPALLI.—Pillar set up in front of the Śiva temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadēkamalla II	Jagadēkamalla year 10, Prabhava, Vaiśākha śu: Akshatṛitiya, Saturday = 1147 A.D., April 5.	Telugu	Records the consecration of Śrī Mailārādēva in the [dha]vaḷāra constructed by the donor in a garden east of the village Īnta near Bollepalli under Bhuvanagiri and gift of money for offerings to the deity by Mēḍaya-bhaṭṭu, son of Saudara Mallenāyaka-Birudanāyaka of Podaṭūru and Bollanamma and the grandson of Mēḍaya-bhaṭṭu of Bhāradvāja-gōtra, described as the lord of Kollipuramu in Vēṅgi-nāḍu. It also records some gift of lands to the same deity by the donor's father. Contra. <i>Bhārati</i> , Vol. 46, part 3, pp. 5 ff.
2	Another pillar in the same place.	Kākatya	Rudra	Śaka 1189, Prabhava, Āshāḍha śu. 1, Thursday = 1267 A.D., June 23, f.d.t. '64.	Do.	Records the grant of 1 <i>maṇuturu</i> of wet land and 30 <i>maṇuturu</i> of dry land to the deity Mallayadēva of Bollēpalli by Tēḡala Eḍiṇḍla-raḍḷu. Contains a lengthy <i>praśasti</i> of the donor. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 15 ff.
	NALGONDA TALUK					
3	ANANTĀRAM.—Pillar bearing a carving of Narasimha kept inside the Trikūṭa temple and worshipped as the main deity.	Do.	Gaṇapati	Śaka 1181 (<i>dhātṛikari-Isāna</i>), Siddhārthi,	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu	Bilingual. Records the gift of the village Jillepalli to Munidhāma-yati by Jannigadēva, the son-in-law of śrī-Gaṅga sēnāpati who is described as the son of

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—Contd. NALGONDA DISTRICT—Contd. BHUVANAGIRI TALUK—Concl'd.					
4	ANNAREDDIGUDEM.— Pillar lying in front of the Hanumān temple in the field of Bodanam Pedamtaiah.	Kākatīya	Rudra	Kārttika śu. 15, Thursday = 1259 A.D., October 30. The <i>tithi</i> was .13.	Telugu . . .	Dasavanta-panḍita and the grandson of Danu-panḍita in the Kāyastha family.
5	CHERLAPALLI.—Rock to the proper right of a small shrine in the hill called Anēśvaramma-guṭṭa.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the consecration of Śrī Svayāmbhū Trilōchana Mahādēva and the construction of a temple by Eṇeyana-peggaḍa of Koḍiyachinta and registers some grant for the merit of his parents Mēdāsāni and Trilōchanapeggaḍa and his master Kandūri Odayanachōḍa-mahārāja. In characters of about the 13th century. See No. 6 below.
6	Rock at the top of the same hill.	....	....	Śaka 1129, Prabhava, Kārttika śu. 13, Monday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record a gift of land from his <i>vr̥tti</i> at Bhīmasamudram to the deity Trilōchana-[mahādēva] by Eṇeyanapeggaḍa who is described as <i>yakshinīvaraprasāda-labdhā-sārasvatīnḍu</i> etc. for the merit of his parents and his master as stated in No. 5 above.
7	Pedestal of an image kept on the hill.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that this is the image (<i>rūpu</i>) of Śrīman-mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kamdūri Odayanā-chōḍa-mahārāja. In characters of the 13th century.

7	Pedestal of an image kept on the hill.	....	....	....	Do.	States that this is the image (<i>rūpa</i>) of Śrīman-mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kamdūri Odayana-chōḍa-mahārāja. In characters of the 13th century.
8	Around the two <i>pādās</i> near the <i>maṇḍapa</i> on the hill.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Jinabrahmayōgi gurupāda Chārūkīrti</i> . Do.
9	Around the two <i>pādās</i> in front of the Śivaliṅga.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the consecration of the deity Trilōchana-mahādēva and mentions Kōḍiyachinta. Do.
10	CHITTYĀL.—Pillar lying in the field of Shri Annala Kanaka-reddi.	Kākatīya	Gaṇapati	Śaka 1175 (<i>bāṇa-adri-Īśa</i>) Pramādi, Jyēsthā śu. 11, Saturday = 1253 A.D., May 10.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu	Records the gift of the village Chittālu by <i>Brahmarākshasa</i> Gaṅgaya <i>alias</i> Gaṅga-sēnāpati, the grandson of Dhanva and the son of Dasuva of the Kāyastha family to Jayaśarman residing at Dvārakā-kshētra for worship and offerings to god Kṛishṇa of Dvārakā for the prosperity of his kingdom. Cf. above No. 3.
11	KOTTAPALLI.—Pillar lying in front of the Hanumān temple.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1173 (<i>tri-sapta-Īśa</i>), Virōdhikṛit, Mādhava (i.e., Vaiśākha) ba. 15, Monday—1251 A.D., May 22.	Sanskrit, Telugu	Records the grant of the village Krottapalli by Gaṅgaya-maṇḍalēśa to Munīndradhāmayati, a disciple of Pāṇipātra-prabhu for worship and offerings of the three deities, Śāraṅgi, Nṛisimha and Daityasūda and also for the feeding of the <i>yatis</i> residing at Mēkhala for the merit of himself and his parents. The genealogy of Gaṅgaya is given as in Nos. 3 and 10 above. It also describes the <i>tīrthas</i> like Mēkhala, Śuka and Śukla where the above three deities are stated to have been housed. It also records the gift of 48 <i>nishkas</i> to the deities Nṛisimha and Śāraṅgi and 12 <i>nishkas</i> to Daityasūda-nadēva and 60 <i>nishkas</i> for feeding the inhabitants of the <i>tīrtha</i> annually.
12	MŪSHAMPALLI.—Huge stone lying under a tree near the well belonging to Dhobi	....	....	....	Telugu	Records the gift of 5 <i>mallu</i> of dry land and 3 <i>maṇṭuru</i> of wet land by Śrī Kātībōi Māvati to Nagarāsi-pandita for the merit

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—Contd. NALGONDA DISTRICT—Contd. NALGONDA TALUK—Concl'd. MŪSHAMPALLI—Concl'd. Ramaswami.					of Gōkarṇadēva. In characters of the 10th century A.D.
13	Pillar lying near the old Mutyā-lamma temple. . . .	[Kākatiya]	....	Śaka 1139, Iśvara, Śrāvaṇa ba. 15, Friday, solar eclipse = 1217 A.D., August 4.	Telugu . .	Gives the <i>praśasti</i> of the chief <i>Mahāsāmanta</i> Kāṭ-raḍḍi and records the gift of the village Nāgavuramu for the <i>aṅga-bhōga</i> and <i>raṅgabhōga</i> of <i>Lōkēśvaradēva</i> of Ūrukoṇḍa for his father Kāmi-reḍḍi's attainment of <i>Śivalōka</i> .
14	PĀNUGALLU.—Broken pillar lying on the side of the Pānugallu-Nalgoṇḍa road. .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records in verse the description of a horse of Sīṅgaya-Mādhava. In characters of the 13th century.
15	Pillar lying in a field belonging to Mandrala Muttaiiah. . .	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa .	Vikramāditya VI . .	Chālukya-Vikrama year 23, Bahu-dhānya, Pau-shya śu. 10, Thursday = 1097 A.D., December 17. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i>).	Kannaḍa .	Damaged. Gives a long genealogical account of the reigning king and of his general <i>daṇḍanāyaka</i> Rudramayyanāyaka and records that the latter who caused the construction of the temple of Kēśavēśvaradēva at Pānugallu situated in [Kaṁ]dūru-1000, made a grant of lands (details not clear) to [Dē]varāśijīya apparently, for the maintenance of the temple.

16	RĀJUPĒṬA.—Pillar lying in a field belonging to Peraka Lokani Guravayya. . . .	....	....	....	Telugu . .	Records the gift of land for offerings to the deity Prōlēdēva by Mailama-mahādēvulu, wife (<i>phalabhōgabhāgini</i>) of Gōkarṇachōḍa-mahārāja, constructed by Katti-raḍḍi at Eypūru. It also records the gift of three flower-gardens to the same deity by Katti-raḍḍi. In characters of the 13th century.
17	Pillar set up on the tank-bund.	....	Kēmana-Maluka . . .	Śaka 1451, Virōdhi, Vaiśākha ba. 3, Monday=1529 A.D., April 26. .	Do. . .	Records the construction of a tank at Yēmpūru by Bābāja, a servant of the chief who is described as the son-in-law of Kutubana-Maluka ruling the Nallagonḍa under (the authority of) <i>Yēruva-simhāsanamu</i> , for the benefit of himself and his overlord. One share of the income from the tank was allotted for <i>Dīvāṇa</i> , two shares for <i>Kāṇṇu</i> and one for himself for having spent his money for the construction. He assigned his own share for the maintenance of a feeding charity.
18	RĀMALIṄGAGŪḌEM. — Slab lying on the roadside near the hill.	Chalukya of Kalyāṇa .	Tribhuvanāmalla (Vikramāditya VI) . . .	Chālukya Vikrama year 29, Tāraṇa, Pausya śu. 13, Wednesday, Uttarāyaṇa-saṅkrānti. Irregular.	Do. . .	Records the grant of the village Tippapaṇṭi on the occasion of Uttarāyaṇa-saṅkrānti to Kavaliya Brahmaḍēvayya by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Kāmḍūri Bhīmana-chōḍa-mahārāja. At the end the names of the signatories Kavaliya Brahmaḍēvayya, <i>Sarvādhyaksha</i> Peggāḍa Kāmanayya and Peggāḍa Yirugamayya are mentioned.
RAMANNAPETA TALUK						
19	INDRAPĀLANAGARAM (NEAR TUMMALAGŪḌEM).—Pillar attached to the gate of the ruined temple at the foot of the hill.	[Rāshṭrakūṭa] .	....	....	Kannaḍa .	Partly built in. Seems to record the gift of wet land along with the income from <i>siddhāya</i> to the Jayadhīra-Jinālaya by the chief Raṭṭa Saṅkaragaṇḍarasa bearing the epithets <i>Jayadhīra</i> , <i>Bhuvanaikarāma</i> , <i>Abhimāna-dhavaḷa</i> , <i>Raṭṭarāmēru</i> etc. In characters of about the 10th century A.D.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i> NALGONDA DISTRICT—<i>Concl'd.</i> RAMANNAPETA TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i> INDRAPĀLANAGARAM (NEAR TUMMALAGŪDEM) —<i>Concl'd.</i>					
20	Pillar in the temple. . . . .	....	....	Durmati, Śrāvaṇa śu. 15, Thursday.	Telugu . . .	Records the construction of <i>nagaru</i> to god Kēśavanātha of Indupurāla by Narasayya son of Puddevāri Potarāju. In late characters.
21	Another pillar in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance to Yindupurāla Kēśavanātha by Timmaya, son of Lakkharāja Nāgaya of Vēlūru. Do.
22	Broken pillar lying in front of the Śaṅkara temple on the hill. . . . .	....	....	Śaka 937 (for 927), Viśvāvasu, Pausha ba. 13, Monday=1005 A.D., December 31.	Kannaḍa . . .	Records the gift of land (?) and a tank excavated by himself to the deity Mallikārjunadēva by Chabbi-seṭṭi to provide for worship and offerings.
	SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT PATAPATNA TALUK					
23	MUKHALIṆGAM.— Mukha- liṅgēśvara temple, central shrine, south wall. . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit (cor- rupt), Nāgarī (ornamental)	Reads : <i>Śrī Vīrōja-māṇikkam</i> . In characters of about the 7th century.
24	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit (cor- rupt), Nāgarī	Partly worn out. Reads : ..[<i>Varē</i>]ndrivishayam rājaputra-Garggabalasyam. In characters of about the 8th century.

25	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Vichitra-chaṇḍam</i> . Do.
26	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Guṇarājasyam</i> . Do.
27	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Mahāvarāham</i> . Do.
28	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Partly worn out. Reads : ...ṇḍam. Do.
29	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Do. Contains the word [<i>dhikṛita</i>]. In characters of about the 9th century.
30	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī (ornamental)	Reads : <i>Śrīprī[thi]vī-Gōpālam</i> . Do.
31	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Reads : <i>Varēndri-vishayam</i> . Do.
32	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Śrī [Śrī]valam</i> . Do.
33	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the word [<i>Bhaktija</i>]. ṇḍam. Do.
34	<i>Adhishṭhāna</i> of the same shrine, south side.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Hariharu-chaṇḍa</i> . In characters of about the 8th century.
35	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Partly worn out. Reads : ..[<i>chara</i>]. Do.
36	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Refers to a construction (<i>kṛiti</i>). Do
37	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the word <i>vīlara</i> . Do.
38	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Much worn out. Contains some description. Do.
39	Do.	Gaṅga, [Eastern]	Kāmārṇava ?	....	Do.	Partly worn out. Contains the genealogy of the family and mentions Dānārṇava, Guṇārṇava and his queen....bhaṭṭārikā, the eldest of their three sons Dēvēndra-varma and Kāmārṇava. In characters of about the 9th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—Contd. SRIKAKULAM DISTT.—Contd. PATAPATNA TALUK—Contd. MUKHALIṄGAM—Contd.					
40	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Partly worn out. Reads : <i>Bahu[vī]</i> ... In characters of about the 10th century.
41	Do.	Gaṅga, [Eastern]	....	Śaka 991, Uttarāya[ṇa*].	Telugu and Sanskrit, Telugu	Incomplete. Mentions Vajrahasta-mahībōttarasa and Jāyilla-Gaṅg-ātmajā and registers a grant of 80 buffaloes for a perpetual lamp to the deity Madhukēśvara entrusted to Bramma-bōya, son of Paṁppabōya.
42	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Much worn out. Begins with the expression <i>svasti</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
43	Do. Base of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> , south side, below the Gaṇēśa panel.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Contains the description of a person (name lost). In characters of the 9th-10th century.
44	Do. Pilaster at the entrance of the <i>maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	Śaka 13[23], Āshāḍha śu. 2, [Thursday]. Probably= 1400 A.D., June 24.	Telugu . . .	Partly worn out. Seems to register some grant to the deity Madhukēśvara by E[ṛ]ama-rāju.
45	Do. North wall, pilaster at the entrance of the <i>prākāra</i>.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Badly worn out. Contains the word [mī]- <i>rmala</i> . Do.

46	Inner <i>prākāra</i> , west wall. . . . .	....	....	Śaka 101[2], Uttarāyaṇa- saṅkrānti.	Telugu . . .	Registers a grant of ghee for a perpetual lamp to the deity Madhukēśvara by Pōmaya, the <i>kilārāna-mēlunāyaka</i> of Chōḷagaṅgadēva.
47	Do. . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1013, Viḷambi, Uttarāyaṇa- saṅkrānti.	Do. . . .	Registers the grant of a perpetual lamp by Lōkamma and refers to the measure <i>Aniyāṅkabhīma-māna</i> and Bōma-nāyaka.
48	Do. . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1013 (<i>śikhī-indu- gagana- śītāmsu</i>).	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu	Seems to refer to the birth of Kāñchaya, the daughter of Pōta and registers the grant of a perpetual lamp to the deity Madhukēśvara by her mother described as the wife of Pōta, the <i>hasti-sāhaṇipati</i> of Kāliṅgēśvara.
49	Do. . . . .	....	....	Śaka [1]128 (<i>dvitrada-arka- raśmi</i>), Dak- ṣhiṇāyana.	Do. . . .	Registers the grant of a lamp to the deity Madhukēśvara for the merit of his parents and himself, by Gabhīrārṇava, son of Brahma-nāyaka and Kāñchaya and the son-in-law of Rājēndrachōḍa-brahma-chakravartī. States that the record was composed by <i>sukavīndra</i> Gōkarṇa (?).
50	South wall (near the Pārvātī shrine).	Gaṅga, [Eastern]	Anantavarmmadēva	Regnal year 20.	Telugu . . .	Incomplete and partly worn out. Mentions Vishṇudēva.
51	Īśvara shrine, south wall.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 40, śu. 15, Thursday.	Do. . . .	Registers the provision made for a perpetual lamp to the deity Madhukēśvara by <i>arasi</i> Eṇakama, probably the daughter-in-law of Lakuma[ṇa-nā]yaka.
52	Kubērēśvara shrine, west wall.	....	....	Śaka...., Utta- rāyaṇa- saṅkrānti.	Do. . . .	Partly damaged and worn out. Registers a gift of ninety sheep for a perpetual lamp to the deity Madhukēśvaradēva, by Talāra-Redḍi-Pōtaya. In characters of the 12th-13th centuries.
53	Vāyu shrine, east wall. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Contains some description. In characters of about the 15th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
54	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>Concl.</i> SRIKAKULAM DISTT.—<i>Concl.</i> PATAPATNA TALUK—<i>Concl.</i> MUKHALINGAM—<i>Concl.</i></p> <p>Jamb at the entrance.</p>	....	....	<p>Śaka 1399, Khara, Phāl- guṇa śu., Wednesday, Śivarātri. Irregular.</p>	Telugu . . .	Partly worn out. Seems to record the grant of land to the deity Madhukēśvara by the son (name lost) of Pālakōḷa Chōḷarāju.
55	<p>Slab kept outside the Mukha- lingēśvara temple.</p> <p>BIHAR</p> <p>BHAGALPUR DISTRICT</p> <p>BHAGALPUR TAHSIL</p>	Gaṅga, [Eastern]	Anantavarmmadēva	<p>Regnal year 37, Tulā śu. 1, Thursday= 1114 A.D. October 1. .</p>	Do. . . .	Records the royal charter referring to some arrangement made for the maintenance of the merchants and their dependants coming to Mukhalingam as refugees by land or sea.
56	<p>BHAGALPUR.—Photographs of a circular terracotta sealing received from the Superintend- ing Archaeologist, Vikrama- shila Excavation Project. The sealing was found in the inner courtyard of the Vikramasila Mahāvihāra near the northern gate at Antichak, P.S. Colgong, Bhagalpur District.</p>	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Reads : [Śrī] <i>Purushōttamapāḷaḥ</i> . In charac- ters of about the 10th century. Below is sketched the figure of a couchant bull.

GUJARAT						
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT						
AHMEDABAD TAHSIL						
57	AHAMEDĀBĀD.— Photograph and impressions of a terracotta skin rubber (?) received from the Director of Archaeology, Government of Gujarat. Findspot : Kolsar, Mahuva Tahsil, Bhavnagar District.	....	....	....	Brāhmī . .	Reads : <i>Bhaḍikkō</i> . In characters of about the 1st century B.C.
58	L.D. Institute of Indology. Pedestal of a bronze image. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Southern	The text, made up of one verse in the <i>Srag-dharā</i> metre, states that the merchant chief (<i>śrēṣṭhi-mukhyaḥ</i>) Durggaka, belonging to the Vidyādhara-gachchha, accompanied probably by his wife Shashṭhāvā, constructed a temple (<i>bhavana</i>), for the Tirthēśvaras and also got excavated a huge tank for purposes of bathing. The writing on the right and left sides of the pedestal registers the obeisance of Durgga-mahattara and Shashṭhabā. The characters, which are cursive, belong to the 8th-9th century A.D.
59	Pedestal of a marble image of a Jaina Tirthaṅkara in the same institute. (Acc. No. 342). Findspot : Narōḍa, Ahmedabad Tahsil and District.	....	....	Vikrama 1230, Māgha ba. 2, Monday = 1174 A.D., January 21 (The month was <i>Amānta</i>).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the perpetual obeisance of <i>śrēṣṭhi</i> Chakrēśvara and Āmiṇi to (the image of) Śīṭalanātha.
60	Broken pedestal of a marble image of Saṁbhavanātha in the same institute. (Acc. No. 343). Findspot : Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1274, Phālgua.	Do. . .	Records the obeisance of Śīgāradēvī, the wife of Visala.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1973-74—Contd.

38

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—Contd. AHMEDABAD DISTT.—Concl'd. AHMEDABAD TAHSIL—Concl'd. AHMEDĀBĀD—Concl'd.					
61	Pedestal of a Jaina image in marble (Acc. No. 218) in the same institute. Findspot : Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1326, Chaitra ba. 12, Friday=1270 A.D., April 18. (The month was <i>Amānta</i>).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the making of the image of Śānti-nātha, for her own merit, by Karpūrā, the daughter of śrē° Mādhala and her husband śrē° Dhaṇapāla of Pallivāla-jñāti, and its consecration by Dharmachandra-sūri, the disciple of Śālibhadra-sūri of Chētravālagachchha. There is a figure of a deer (the <i>lāñchhana</i> of the Tīrthamkara) in the posture of grazing, sketched in the middle of the writing.
62	Base of a headless seated Jain image in marble in the same institute. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	Vikrama 1340.	Do. . .	Records the making of the image of Bhadrachandra-sūri, during the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Vimalachandra-sūri, by the brothers headed by <i>maham</i> ° Jālhaṇa, Vilhā, Ājaḍa and <i>maham</i> ° Kōcha[la]. The brothers are stated to be the sons of Sihā of Śrīmāla-jñāti and his wife Gāmgā.
63	Outer face of the city-wall to the left of Raikhaḍ Gate. Impression from the Superintending Epigraphist, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4856).	....	....	Vikrama 1675, Māgha ba. 4, Saturday=1619 A.D., January 23. (The month was <i>Amānta</i>).	Local dialect, Nāgarī, Persian, Nasta'liq . .	Bilingual. Records probably the construction of the <i>ārō</i> (? bathing or washing place) by Khāna Śrī Saphikhān. For the Persian portion see <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1968-69, No. D 164.

KUTCH DISTRICT

BHACHAU TAHSIL

64	BHACHĀU.—Slabs set up in the Mahādēva (Bhīmāth) temple. Slab No. 1. . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1754, Vaiśākha ba. 4, Tuesday. Irregular. .	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Bhachāu and refers to <i>Kuara</i> śrī-Mūlavā and śrī-Rāmasagha. Records the setting up of the memorial (<i>darī</i>) prepared by the sculptor (<i>salāṭa</i>) Saraṅgadharma. Other details are not clear.
65	Slab No. 2. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1756, Vaiśākha ba. 12. . . .	Do. . . .	Mentions <i>Kuara</i> Mēgharājaji and Rāmasamghaji and seems to refer to the setting up of the memorial (<i>darī</i>). Other details not clear. See No. 64 above.
66	Slab No. 3. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1787, Śrāvaṇa ba. 11. . . .	Do. . . .	Mentions <i>Kuara</i> Bhaṇaji and Raṇaji and the place Bhachāu. Purport not clear.
67	Slab No. 4. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1797, Mārgaśīra śu. 1. . . .	Do. . . .	Mentions a certain Dāsala and the place Bhachāu. Do.
68	Slab No. 5. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1810, Chaitra śu. 14. . . .	Do. . . .	Badly worn out. Do.
69	Slab No. 6. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1810, [Chaitra] śu. 14, [Saturday].	Do. . . .	Do.
70	Slab No. 7. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1855, [kārttika śu. 1, Saturday]. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—<i>Concl'd.</i>					
	SABARAKANTHA DISTRICT					
	MODASA TAHSIL					
71	MODĀSĀ.—A slab erected on the floor near the gate of the Art College. Impression received from the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 5991).	....	....	Vikrama 1792, Jyēshṭha ba. 10, . . .	Do. . . .	Bilingual. Damaged. Purport not clear. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 88.
72	Another loose slab in the same place. Do. (Acc. No. 5992).	....	....	Vikrama 1827, [Āshāḍha śu. 6]. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. Partly effaced. Mentions one Jamāla in line 3. Purport not clear. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 89.
73	A third slab in the same place. Do. (Acc. No. 5993).	....	....	Vikrama 1[7]...	Do. . . .	Do. Illegible. Purport not clear. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 90.
74	A fourth slab in the same place. Do. (Acc. No. 5994).	....	....	Śrāva[ṇa]. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. Badly damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 18th century. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 91.

<p style="text-align: center;">HARYANA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GURGAON DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIROZEPURJHIRKA TAHSIL</p>						
75	FIROZEPURJHIRKA.— Mud fort near the bus stand. Slab fixed into a well. Impression received from the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 6172).	Mughal	Akbar	Vikrama 1635, Kārttika śu. 15, Friday=1578 A.D., November 14.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged at the bottom. Refers to Vākara-shāna (Khāna), and records the excavation of a well.
<p style="text-align: center;">KARNAL DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PANIPAT TAHSIL</p>						
76	PĀNIPAT.— Dēvi-kā-mandir, above the entrance. Do. (Acc. No. 6045).	....	....	Vikrama 1852, Phālguna śu. 2, Saturday=1795 A.D., February 21.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Bilingual. Records the construction of the shrine by Rāmadipālaśiga, the son of Niraharagādē. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 118.
<p style="text-align: center;">JAMMU AND KASHMIR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SRINAGAR DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SRINAGAR TAHSIL</p>						
77	ŚRINAGAR.—Sāt Sādāt, below the Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Makhdūm. Southern row, Western grave. East side. Do. (Acc. No. 4443).	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u>	Do. Fragmentary. Purport not clear. In late characters. For the Persian portion, see <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1968-69, No. D. 293.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<p style="text-align: center;">KARNATAKA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BELGAUM DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BAILHONGAL TALUK</p>						
78	DĒVARA-SIGIHALĪ.—Pilaster at the entrance of the temple of Virabhadradēva.	....	....	Chālukya Vikrama 17, Śrīmukha, Pushya ba. 8, Saṅkramaṇa.	Kannaḍa	Describes the fifty two <i>vīpras</i> of the <i>agrahāra</i> Māgōḍa situated in Palasige-Twelve thousand and records the remittance of the tax <i>taḷasāri</i> and one <i>honnu</i> (probably on an annual basis) to the Mahēśa-niḷaya by Maṇḍalēśa Jōyiya-bhūpa referred to as <i>Chōḷakulāntaka</i> .
79	GĀLI-MARAḌI (NEAR LAKKUṆḌI).—Pedestal of the image of Virūpāksha temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Mentions Virupā- [ksha*]. In late characters.
80	HANŪKĒRI.—Slab fixed into the wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the Śivālaya.	Raṭṭa	Lakshmidēva (I)	Śaka 1130, Vibhava, Phālgua śu. 13, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	Mentions the chief's father Kārttavīrya and queen (<i>paṭṭa-rāṇī</i>) Chandaladēvi. States that the chief was ruling from his capital Vēṇugrāma situated in Kūṇḍi-maṇḍala 3000. Records that <i>Mahāprabhu Mūliga</i> Muriar-Ammagāvūṇḍa, son of Holli-gāuṇḍa caused the construction of the Pārśva-jinēndra-bhavana in his village Chīnchu-ṇike, at the instance of <i>Elkōṭimahādēvar</i> and on the orders of the chief (Lakshmi-dēva), made over grants of land, site for <i>dāna-sāle</i> , betel-leaf garden, flower-garden

					etc., after laving the feet of Kanakaprabha- paṇḍitadēva of Yāpaniya-saṅgha, Mañjap- ānvaya and Kārēya-gaṇa, for the purpose of the four <i>dānas</i> and the maintenance of the jinalaya.
81	Same slab. . . . .	....	....	Saka 1179 Piṅgaḷa, Chaitra śu. 7, Thursday. Irregular. .	Do. . . Registers the grants of some taxes like <i>tippe- sunika</i> to the <i>pañcha-maṭha-sīhānas</i> at Chīnchunike, by <i>Suṅkādhikāri</i> Kētagaṇḍa at the instance of <i>Mahāpradhāna Sarvvā- dhikāri</i> Chauḍi-seṭṭi and on the orders of Kallarsa.
82	KĀDAROLLI.—Slab set up in front of the Virabhadradēva temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa .	Bhuvanaikamalla	Saka 997, Rāk- shasa, Pushya Pūrṇime, Sunday, Utta- rāyaṇasaṅ- krānti. Irre- gular. . .	Do. . . Records the remittance of five <i>gaṅganapom- gadyāṇa</i> , annually, out of the <i>vaḍḍarāṭṭa- sunika</i> , for the <i>aṅga-bhōga</i> of the deity Śaṅkaradēva of Kādaravalli, by <i>Mahāsā- mantādhipati</i> , <i>Mahāprachanḍa-daṇḍanāyaka</i> Kēsavāditya at the instance of <i>Mahāsā- mantādhipati</i> <i>Mahāprachanḍa daṇḍanāyaka</i> Sōmēśvara-bhaṭṭa who is also referred to as the <i>Mahā-pradhāna</i> , <i>Hēri-sandhivigrahi</i> , and <i>Maneverggade</i> of the king. States that the record was engraved (<i>baraha</i>) by Siṃgōja, son of Mārasimḡōja.
83	Another slab in the same place.	Do. . .	Tribhuvanamalladēva	Chālukya Vikrama 23, Bahudhānya, Āshāḍha ba. 8, Thursday = 1098 A.D., June 24.	Do. . . States that the king's feudatory <i>Mahāmaṇḍa- lēśvara</i> Gūvaladēva was governing Palasige- Twelve thousand from his capital Gōvage and that his subordinate <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Arikēsariḍēva of the Gaṅga family was administering the <i>manneya</i> of Kādaravalli- 36. Registers the grant of some <i>gadyāṇas</i> entrusted to <i>Āchārya</i> Dharmēśvara-jiya for the purpose of offerings and a perpetual lamp for the deity Rāmēśvaradēva, by Tarddhavāḍi Indayya of Kādaravalli. Cf. <i>The Kadambakula</i> , pp. 465 ff.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KARNATAKA—Contd. BELGAUM DISTRICT—Contd. BAILHONGAL TALUK—Contd. KĀDAROLĪ—Concl'd.					
84	Slab set up on the bank of the river Malaprabhā to the north of the village.	Chālukya Kalyāṇa	of Tribhuvanamalladēva	....	Kannaḍa	Incomplete. Refers to the king's feudatory <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Gūvaladēva of the Kādamba family as governing from his capital Chandrāvura. In characters of about the 12th century.
85	Slab set up by the road-side near the <i>Kumbāra-ōṇi</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Partly worn out. Refers to some <i>mattars</i> of land. In late characters.
86	KITTŪR.— Hero-stone kept in the Archaeological Museum. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	Śaka 987, Viśvā-vasu, Bhādra-paḍa ba. 4, Monday= 1065 A.D., August 22.	Do.	Incomplete. Gives the titles of a <i>Mahāmātya</i> (name not given).
87	Slab kept in the same place. Findspot : Aurādī, Bailhongal Taluk, Belgaum District.	Chālukya Kalyāṇa	of Tribhuvanamalladēva	Chālukya Vikrama 47, Śubhakṛit, Chaitra śu. 5, Sunday= 1123 A.D., March 4 (The cyclic year was Śobhana).	Do.	Partly damaged. Mentions the king's feudatory Jayakēśidēvarasa and his <i>paṭṭamahā</i> [dēvi] Mañjala-mahādēvi. Registers the grant of wet land yielding three cart-loads of paddy (<i>mūru-bhaṇḍi-bhatta</i>) for the offerings of the deity Chātṭēśvaradēva (the temple being) situated near the tank outside the village Avaravādi, by <i>Mahāprabhu</i> Bi-gaunḍas his son Kanna-gaunḍa and Balla-

						gāuṇḍa along with the <i>samasta.. jana</i> of the place. It also registers a number of other grants for the purpose of burning the perpetual lamp and offerings for the same deity, by <i>perggade</i> Gaṅgādhara-bhaṭṭayya at the instance of Sindarasa, the <i>daṇḍanāyaka</i> of Maṭṭala-mahādēvi, by the <i>tōṇṭigas</i> , <i>gāṭrigas</i> , <i>Ugura-munūrvuru</i> and the <i>arihara-bhōjaṅgas</i> .
88	Do.	Do.	Jagadēkamalla II	Year 12, Śukla, Āshāḍha śu. [7], Monday. Irregular.	Do.	Refers to the king's <i>paṭṭamahādēvi</i> Māchala-mahādēvi as administering Avaravādi. States that at the instance of <i>Māhapradhāna-daṇḍanāyaka</i> Surigeya Kāvaṇayya mentioned as <i>kari-turaya-sāhaṇi</i> and as <i>antaḥ-purādhyaksha</i> and <i>maneverggade</i> of the chief queen (<i>piriarasī</i>) <i>perggade</i> Dēvapayyanāyaka and <i>Mahāprabhu</i> Dēvaṇayya-sāvanta made some grants after laving the feet of Gaṅga-rāsi-panḍita.
89	Side of the pedestal of Śivaliṅga kept in the same place. Findspot : Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	States that it (the <i>Śivaliṅga</i>) was caused to be made by Kaṇḍiyamma, son of Maḷlasara-Kāliamma, the <i>gāvuṇḍa</i> of Modalūr. In characters of about the 12th century.
90	Pedestal of the image of Mahi-shāsuraṁardini kept in the same place. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	....	Do.	States that the image of the deity referred to as <i>Bhagavati</i> was caused to be made by Sāgalara Kaṁmaṇa-[se]ṭi. Do.
91	MURKIBHĀVI.—Pedestal of the standing Jaina image kept in the Śiva temple. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Much worn out. Refers to a person (name lost) belonging to Mūla-saṅgha and Balātkāra-gaṇa. Do.
92	NĀGANŪR.—Pedestal of the broken Jaina image kept near the village Panchayat office.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (verse), Kannaḍa	Refers to a person (name lost) belonging to Mūla-saṅgha and Kānūr-gaṇa, and to a minister of king Kanhara. Seems to state that the deity was installed by Kanakēndu. Do.
93	NĒSARGI.—Hero-stone kept in front of the Hanumān temple out side the village. . . . .	....	....	....	Kannaḍa	Badly worn out. Contains the word Tippa. In characters of about the 11th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KARNATAKA—<i>Concl'd.</i> BELGAUM DISTRICT—<i>Concl'd.</i> BAILHONGAL TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i>					
94	SUTTAKAṬṬI.—Slab set up outside the Basaveśvara temple in the village.	..	....	....	Kannaḍa	States that Liṅgaṇa-voḍeya installed the (image of) Basavaṇa. In characters of about the 17th century.
95	VONNŪR.—Slab kept outside the Prabhudēva temple. No. 1.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalladēva	Chālukya Vikrama [3]8, Jaya, Śrāvaṇa śu. 5, Sunday, Uttarāyaṇa-saṅkrānti. Irregular.	Do.	Refers to the king's feudatory <i>Mahāmaṇḍa-lēśvara Kumāra Jayasiṅghadēva</i> as governing Kūṇḍi-Three thousand. States that at the request of Chōladēva and all the <i>nāḍaprabhugāvunḍus</i> and <i>nāḍagāvunḍus</i> at his capital Jayantīpura, <i>Kumāra Jayasiṅghadēva</i> , after laving the feet of the Kālamukha teacher Bāḷa-chandrapaṇḍitadēva, the <i>āchārya</i> of Hariharādityadēva, at Oṇanūr in Kundurgge-70, caused the installation of the eight <i>liṅgas</i> of Jayasiṅghēśvara (temple). Registers a grant of land for the worship of the deity for feeding the ascetics and for the purpose of imparting education probably by the <i>Brabhunāḍa-gāvunḍa</i> of the place. Also records the gift of a village by name Beṇṇekuppe for the renovation (of the temple) and for rearing a flower-garden. States that the record is the composition (<i>barepaṇi</i>) of Kannoja, son of Jōgōja of Mūlavallī, described as a devotee of Sarasvatī.

96	Another slab in the same place.	....	...	Do.	Records the grant of 200 <i>kaṁba</i> (of land) from out of his <i>Śrī-mānya</i> , for celebrating <i>Chaitra-pūje Śiv-ārchane, raṅga-pūje</i> etc. of the deity Kalidēva, and (probably for the maintenance of) the <i>jaṅgamas</i> , by <i>Mahā-prabhu Belliyara Kallagāvunḍa</i> of <i>Mahā-dharmasthaḷa</i> [Hiri-ōm] ṇanūr. In characters of about the 15th century.
<p style="text-align: center;">KERALA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ERNAKULAM DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COCHIN TALUK</p>					
97	COCHIN.—Dargāh of Sayyid Zāinuddin Makhdhūm in Mahalla Cochīngadi, facade. Impressions received from the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 6119).	....	....	Puduvaippu 84	Malayālam, Tamil
<p style="text-align: center;">KOZHIKKODE DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KOZHIKKODE TALUK</p>					
98	KOZHIKKODE (Calicut).—Museum in the University Department of History. Find-spot : Gaṇapati Temple, Sultan's Battery, Malappuram District.	....	....	....	Tamil
99	PANNIYAṅGARA.—Slab fixed in the court-yard of the Bhagavati temple.	Chēra	Iravi-Kōdai	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭe-luttu
					Records the assignment of the income from the levies on merchandise moving across the place by animal loads to the deity Gaṇapatiyār by the assembly of merchants of the <i>padineṭṭu-nāḍu</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
					Damaged and ends of lines lost. Seems to record the assignment of the <i>kārāṇmai</i> rights on specified lands by the <i>adhikārar</i> and other local bodies of Paṇṇi-yaṅkarai fixing the shares of the tenant and the temple. Refers to Paḍā[ri] (Bhaṭāri) and

TRICHUR DISTRICT						
TRICHUR TALUK						
103	ŪRAKAM.—Granite stone fixed into the western front of the <i>Śrīmūlasthānam</i> in the temple of Amma Tiruvaḍi.	....	....	Kali 1662542 (<i>raviṇārāchitēyam</i>), Kochchi 110.	Do. . .	Records the construction of the temple in granite by Nārāṇa Iravivarma-kōvil of the Eḷaya Tāvaḷi of the Perumpatappu (i.e. Cochin royal family). Published in the <i>Report on the Administration of the Archaeological Department of the Cochin State for the year 1102 M.E. (1926-27 A.D.)</i> , pp. 12-14.
104	Another granite stone fixed at the north-east corner of the same place. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Contains a verse in praise of a brāhmaṇa of Kapḷiṅgāt and his munificence. In late characters. Noticed in <i>A.R. on Archaeological Researches</i> , Cochin State, 1100 M.E., p. 24.
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT						
NEYYATTINKARA TALUK						
105	MALAIYINKĪZH.— Kṛishṇa temple, central shrine, beam.	....	....	Kollam 963, Simha śu. 3, Uttaram, Thursday = 1787 A.D., August 16.	Tamil, Malayālam, Kōleḷuttu	Bilingual. Records the construction of the central shrine and the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in stone. The inscription is embossed.
MADHYA PRADESH						
CHATARPUR DISTRICT						
CHATARPUR TAHSIL						
106	DHUBĒLĀ — Slab in the Archaeological Museum. Findspot : Not known. Impression received from the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 5888).	....	<i>Mahārājādhirāja Rudra-simha</i>	Śaka [1724], Phālguna	Sanskrit, Gauḍīya . . .	Seems to record that the ruler obtained something (not clear) after conquering some one (name not clear). There is a line of Persian inscription above this, engraved in a topsyturvy manner for which see Appendix D, No. 204.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—Contd. JABALPUR DISTRICT JABALPUR TAHSIL					
107	HATHIYĀGARH. —Impressions received from the Superintending Archaeologist, Central Circle, Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal. . . .	....	....	....	....	In shell characters.
108	JALAHARIGHĀṬ. —Inscription carved on a <i>jalahari</i> (<i>gauripaṭṭa</i> or <i>yōnipīṭha</i>). Do. . . .	....	....	Vikrama (?) [99]3, Kārttika śu. 4,....	Local dialect, Nāgarī .	Damaged and worn out. Appears to record some construction. Details not clear.
	NIMAR (EAST) DISTRICT BURHANPUR TAHSIL					
109	ASĪRGARH. —Jāmi mosque. Over the northern mihrāb. Impressions received from the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 5890).	Fārūkī . .	Ādilshāh IV . .	Vikrama 1641, Śaka 1506, Śrāvaṇa śu. 6, Saturday, Chitrā=1584 A.D., August 1. . . .	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Bilingual. Contains two verses one in praise of the god Karttipurusha and the other in praise of Fārūkivamśa. The king who was ruling over Khānadēsa is stated to be the son of Mubārakaha-śaha who was the son of Ādila-śaha. Published in <i>Ep. Ind., Mos.</i> , 1925-26, p. 1. For the Arabic portion see below Appendix D, No. 207.
110	A slab fixed on a pillar near the tank to the west of the Jāmi mosque. Do. (Acc. No. 5892).	....	....	Vikrama 1710, Śrāvaṇa śu. 7.	Do. . . .	Do. Refers to Manōharadāsa, son of Rājāmāna[dhā]ta Gaira. For the Persian portion see below Appendix D, No. 209.

NIMAR (WEST) DISTRICT						
KHARGONE TAHSIL						
111	ŪN.—North wall near the north jamb of the ruined <i>garbhagriha</i> of the dialapidated temple called Chaubēra-ḍēra temple, No. 1.	Paramīra of Mālwa	Udayāditya	....	Do.	The inscription is in three parts. First part contains the <i>Varṇa-nāga kṛipāṇikā-bandha</i> ; the second part contains in five lines, the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet and the Māhēśvara-sūtras; and the third part contains a verse in <i>anushṭubh</i> metre which states that this <i>Varṇanāga-kṛipāṇikā</i> of Udayāditya-ādēva is a badge to be worn by poets and kings alike. Noticed in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXI, p. 30.
112	Pedestal of a life size stone image of a standing Jaina Tirthaṅkara kept in the Chau-bēra-ḍēra temple, No. 1.	....	...	Vikrama 1190 (current), Jyēshṭha śu. 8, Saturday=1133 A.D., May 13.	Do.	Worn out. Mentions a person (name lost) who is described as the foremost among the pious and his disciple (name lost).
113	Paraśvanātha temple on a hillock a kilometre to the south of the village, pedestal of a marble image of a Jaina Tirthaṅkara.	....	....	Vikrama 1218	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance of <i>Sādhu</i> Gōsala and his brother Sām̐ma, the sons of <i>Sādhu</i> Silaṇa and his wife Harasiṇi. Mentions also Silaṇa's father <i>Sādhu</i> Dhaṇapati belonging to Gurya (ja) rānvaya of <i>Pamḍita śrī</i> Isanandī of the Balā[tkā*]ra-gaṇa.
114	Mahāvira-chaityālaya, Mahāvira image in the central shrine.	....	....	Vikrama 1252, Māgha śu. 5, Sunday=1196 A.D., January 7.	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance of <i>Āchārya śrī</i> Prabhāchandra, <i>Sādhu</i> Vālha, his wives Ālha and Maṇḍōdari and sons <i>Sādhu</i> Gōlha, Ratana and Bhālū.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—Concl'd. NIMAR (WEST) DISTRICT —Concl'd. KHARGONE TAHSIL—Concl'd. UN—Concl'd.					
115	Ballālēśvara-mandir, wall on proper left of the entrance of the dilapidated temple.	Paramāra of Mālwa	Ballāla . . .	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Śrī-Va(Ba)llāla and Rājaputra Vaijaladēva. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 12th century.
116	Pedestal of a standing stone image of Śiva kept in the open air sculpture gallery of the Archaeological Survey of India.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that an image of Narakō[d*]-dharanālōkēśvara was caused to be made by Thīradēva for the sake of Lakhamadēva. Do.
117	Broken piece of stone kept in the same gallery. . . .	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Mentions Śuratāna and shows some geometric designs. In characters of about the 13th century.
	RATLAM DISTRICT RATLAM TAHSIL					
118	SEJAOTA.—On the right wall of a step-well. Impressions received from the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 5905).	Mughal . .	Auranghzeb . .	(1) Vikrama 1723, Jyēshtha ba. 1, Wednesday= 1666 A.D., May 9.	Do. . .	Records the commencement of the construction of the step-well along with a garden on the first date and its completion on the second date at a cost of rupees 21,000. This was done by Gusāi Gaṃgā-giri. Also records the names of the contributors. The masons were Karamasā, Sāmāla and

	MAHARASHTRA			(2) Vikrama 1727, Kār- ttika śu. 5, Thursday. Irregular.		Uḍēkurā.
	AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT					
	AHMADNAGAR TAHSIL					
119	SAROLAKASAR.—Above the entrance of a tomb in the graveyard. Do. (Acc. No. 5591).	....	....	(1) Śaka 1799, Vaiśākha ba. (the <i>tiṭhi</i> is omitted), Thursday. (2) Śaka 1815 (3) 1893 A.D., November 2.	Mārāṭhī, Nāgarī	Records the death of Śēkha Jānubhāī, son of Phattubhāī on the first date and the construction of the tomb on the second date of which the third date is the English equivalent containing the other details also.
	BIR DISTRICT					
	MOMINABAD TAHSIL					
120	DHARMĀPURI.—Slab paved into the floor of the open verandah in front of the house of Gangadhar Joshi.	Chālukya Kalyāṇa	of Tribhuvanamalla	Chālukya Vikrama year [42], Hēma- lambi, Māgha śu. 5, Sunday = 1117 A.D., December 30.	Kannaḍa	Badly worn out. Contains references to a <i>vaḍḍa-vyavahāri</i> and a certain Vāsudēvayya.
121	Slab buried into the earth in front of the Rēṇukāji temple.	Do	Bhūlōkamalla	Pramādi, Vai- śākha śu. 15, Vytipātayōga, Thursday=	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Do. Contains verses in praise of the ruler and seems to refer to the setting up of a weekly market ([<i>Sō</i>] <i>maṅḍara-vipaṇiḥ</i>) at Dharmapuri.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—Concl'd. BIR DISTRICT—Concl'd. MOMINABAD TAHSIL—Concl'd. DHARMĀPURI—Concl'd.					
122	Side of a square slab with sculptures on all sides set up in front of the old Panchayat Office. GREATER BOMBAY DISTRICT BOMBAY CITY TALUK	....	....	1133 A.D., April 20, f.d.t. '16. . . .	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads : <i>Śrī-Mānā-srēshṭhiṇī prātishṭhā[stu]</i> . In characters of about the 14th century.
123	BOMBAY.—Hero-stone deposited in the Prince of Wales Museum. Findspot : Maṇṭūr, Hubli Taluk, Dharwar District, Karnataka. Impressions received from Shri B.Y. Shetti.	....	....	....	Kannaḍa	Records that it (the sculptured slab) was made by <i>Kalkuṭṭiga</i> Konna and was caused to be made by one (name not clear). Contains the epithets like <i>Kaḍugali-sēvyā</i> , <i>sabhbha (sarva)</i> <i>satyanīraṇṭara</i> and <i>aṃmana vattiga</i> . Mentions one Goṇaruppa (Guṇarūpa) probably the hero in whose memory the stone was set up. Appears to state that some one followed the deceased person in death. At the lower portion of the slab are carved the symbols of the <i>ashṭamaṅgala</i> . In characters of about the 8th century.

RAJASTHAN						
AJMIR DISTRICT						
AJMIR TAHSIL						
124	AJMER.—Ajmer Museum. Broken piece of stone. Findspot : Baṛli, Ajmer District. (Museum No. 348).	....	....	...	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Fragmentary. Mentions Mālīni in line 3 and Mājhimika in line 4. In characters of about the 3rd century B.C. Noticed in <i>Prāchīnalipi-mālā</i> , pp. 2-3. Published in <i>JBORS</i> , Vol. XVI (1930), p. 67 and plate and <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. LVIII, pp. 229 ff. and plate. <i>Select Inscriptions</i> (2nd ed.), pp. 89-90.
125	Another broken slab in the Museum. Findspot : Arhāidin-kā-jhōmprā.	Chāhamāna	<i>Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara</i> Vighraharāja-dēva	Vikrama 1210, Mārga (Mār-gaśirsha) śu. 5, Sunday, Śrāvaṇa = 1153 A.D., November 22.	Sanskrit and Prakrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Contains the concluding portions of the <i>Harakēli-nāṭaka</i> containing the fifth act named Krauñcha-vijaya composed by the king. This act deals with the fight between Śiva as Kīrāta and Arjuna and the grant of Pāśupata-astraby the former to the latter. It was written by Bhāskara, the son of Mahipati and grandson of Gōvinda who was born in the royal family of Hūṇa and a favourite of king Bhōja. Published partly in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XX, p. 210 ; Bhandarkar's List, No. 289.
126	A third broken stone slab in the same Museum. (Museum No. 252). Findspot : Do.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do. Contains portions of the <i>Harakēli-nāṭaka</i> , viz. <i>Liṅgōdbhava</i> and the <i>Kāmadahana</i> stories composed by the king. The writer was <i>Pariḍita</i> Bhāskara, the son of Mahipati. See No. B 125 above. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> p. 204.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—Contd. AJMIR DISTRICT—Concl'd. AJMIR TAHSIL—Concl'd. AJMER—Concl'd.					
127	Pedestal of a marble image of seated Tirthaṅkara (head broken) with the <i>chīnhas</i> conch and deer (?) marked on it kept in the same Museum. Findspot: Lāḍnu, Ladnu Tahsil, Nagaur District. BANSWARA DISTRICT GARHI TAHSIL	....	....	Vikrama 1303.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that the image was caused to be made by <i>Bhavya</i> [Pā]haḍa and his wife Sājaṇi for the religious merit of Śrē° Sāmṭū belonging to Narasimhapurī and his wife Vilhū, the parents of <i>Bhavya</i> Pāhaḍa.
128	ARTHUNĀ.—White marble stone with a panel showing a horse-rider on top erected in front of the Hanumān shrine in the compound of the Nilakaṇṭha-Mahādēva temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1781, .....9.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the death of <i>Raja</i> sri-Jasa-karaṇaḍi and the erection of the memorial for him.
129	Stone slab in a field some hundred yards to the south of the Maṇḍalēśvara temple.	....	....	Vikrama 5[2] (the figures for the digits hundred and thousand are not engraved), Pausha śu. 7.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Worn out. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 13th century.

130	Pedestal of a broken statue kept in the Sculpture Shed of Archaeological Survey of India.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Records that the image was caused to be installed by some <i>āchāyra</i> (name lost) and made by a <i>saṃgha</i> (name lost). Mentions Kirtidēva-paṭṭa and Humbaḍa-jñāti. In characters of about the 14th century.
JODHPUR DISTRICT						
JODHPUR TAHSIL						
131	KĀGA.—Slab set up in a <i>chhatri</i> .	Rāthōḍa	....	(1) Vikrama 1675, Kārtti- ka ba. 13. (2) Vikrama 1689, Vaiśā- kha śu. 2, Wednesday= 1632 A.D., April 11.	Local dialect Nāgarī .	Records the death of Budhasiṃgha, the son of Suratasiṃgha on the first date and the consecration of the <i>chhatari</i> built in connection with it, on the second date.
132	Slab set up in another <i>chhatri</i> .	Do. . .	Akhamāji . . .	(1) Vikrama 1701, Śaka 1566, Grish- ma-ritu, Āshāḍha śu. 1, Tuesday= 1644 A.D., June 25. (2) Vikrama 1697, Śaka 1562, Pausha ba. 5.	Sanskrit (corrupt) and Local dialect, Nāgarī .	Records the death of Rāja Sahaja, the son of the ruler and the performance of <i>satī</i> by his wife Rājakuvara-Bhaṭṭiyāṇī-Jēsalamari on the second date, and probably the consecration of the memorial on the first date.
133	Slab set up in a third <i>chhatri</i>	(1) Vikrama 1859, Śaka 1725, Bhādra- pada ba. 3, Tuesday. Irregular.	Do. . .	Worn out in parts. Seems to record the death of Jōdharājaji and the performance of <i>sahagamana</i> by his wife on the first date and the setting up of the <i>chhatari</i> on the second date.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1973-74—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN— Concl'd. JODHPUR DISTRICT— Concl'd. JODHPUR TAHSIL— Concl'd. KĀGA— Concl'd.					
134	Slab set up in a fourth <i>chhatri</i>.	....	....	<p>(2) Vikrama 1859, Āshāḍha śu. [3].</p> <p>(1) Vikrama 1885, Śaka 1750, [Vaiśā- kha] ba. [15].</p> <p>(2) Vikrama 1917, Śaka 1782, Āshāḍha śu. 10, Thurs- day, Svāti= 1860 A.D., June 28.</p>	Sanskrit (corrupt) and Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the death of Imḍusimhājī, the son of <i>Ṭhākara Rāja Kilyāṇasimhājī</i> on the first date and the setting up of the <i>chhatari</i> on the second date.
135	Slab set up in a fifth <i>chhatri</i>.	....	....	<p>(1) Vikrama 1891, Śaka 1756, Jyēshṭha ba. 9, Thurs- day. Irregular.</p>	Do. . .	Records the death of <i>Rāja Ṭhākumrī Gōra-</i> <i>dhanadāsaji</i> , the son of <i>Ṭhākura Udērām̐ma</i> on the first date and the setting up of the memorial on the second date.

				(2) Vikrama 1892, Phāl- guṇa ba. 6, Monday= 1836 A.D., February 8.		
	SAWAIMADHOPUR DISTRICT					
	SAWAIMADHOPUR TAHSIL					
136	RANTHAMBHORE.— Slab fixed near the footsteps (right side) of the ruined mosque in the Fort. Impression received from the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 6190).	....	<i>Mahārājādhirāja</i> Jaṁga- nāthaji	Vikrama 1855, Chaitra śu. 1, ... A.H., Ramzān.	Local dialect Nāgarī .	Bilingual. Mentions Vaurauji <i>kōtavāla</i> and <i>sutradhāra</i> Nātha. Purport not clear. For the Persian portion see below Appendix D, No. 255.
137	Another slab fixed near the foot- steps (left side) of the same mosque. Do. (Acc. No. 6192).	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1657, Bhādra- pada ba. 11, Sunday. Irre- gular. (2) A.H. 10.,	Do. . .	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
	TAMIL NADU					
	COIMBATORE DISTRICT					
	BHAVANI TALUK					
138	ATTĀNI.— Śellāṇḍiyammaṇ temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine, north wall, outside.	....	....	Prabhava, Vaikāśi [1] 9	Tamil	Records the construction of the <i>ardhamāṇḍapa</i> in the temple of Pattirikōṇḍam Śellāṇḍiya- mmaṇ by Śiṇṇa-Periyaṇakavunḍar, the son of Nallakavunḍar, a <i>vellāḷa</i> of Vāṇakula, during the administration of Perumāḷ-dikshi- tar, the agent of Kaṭṭimudaliyār, the son of <i>Mudaliyār</i> Nalluḍaiyappar. In late charac- ters.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<p>TAMIL NADU—Contd. COIMBATORE DISTRICT —Concl'd. BHAVANI TALUK—Concl'd. ATTĀNI—Concl'd.</p>						
139	Slab set up in a field near the same temple.	Pāṇḍya . . .	Śaḍaiyavarmaṇ Sundara-pāṇḍya	Regnal year 30.	Tamil . . .	Records the gift of the village Attāṇi as a tax-free <i>tiru-vidaiyāṭṭam</i> to the deity Sundara-ttōluḍaiyār in Kūvalūr in Kāñchikkūval-nāḍu by the <i>nāṭṭavar</i> of the Vaḍakarai-nāḍu. In characters of about the 13th century.
140	Another slab in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Mutilated. Refers to the times of Kaṭṭi-mudaliyār, son of <i>Mudaliyār</i> Nalluḍaiyappar, to Śiṅgalāśakkavunḍaṇ and to the goddess Śellāṇḍiyammai. Cf. No. B 138 above. In late characters.
<p>PALLADAM TALUK</p>						
141	MALAPPĀLAIYAM.—Subrahmanya temple on the <i>Śēṇjēri</i> hill, door-posts in the central shrine.	Hoysaḷa . . .	Vīra-Vallāḷa (III) . . .	Pramādi. . .	Do. . . .	Records the gift of two door-posts to the temple of Kanda (i.e. Skanda) on the Teṇṣērikkunṇu by Kariya-piḷḷai Kūttāḍundēvaṇ <i>alias</i> Meyjñānadēvaṇ of the Māṭila-gōtra, a resident of Teṇṣēri in Vāyiraikkā-nāḍu. Contains a verse in praise of the donor.
142	Rock by the side of the pond near the same temple.	....	....	Kali 49 [.] 4, Akshaya, Kārttigai 26, śu. 14, Monday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Records the renovation of the steps of the pond for the sacred bath of the deity Mandarāgiri Vēlāyudasvāmi by <i>Mudaliyār</i> Kalaiyamuttu-kavunḍaṇ, who was the son of Nāchchimuttukavunḍaṇ of the Periya Kulattāḷi-gōtra and was a resident of Kumārapālaiyam in Teṇṅkarai-nāḍu.

143	SARKĀR-PERIYAPĀLA- YAM.—Sugrivēśvara temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine, north wall, tiers.	Pāṇḍya	Tribhuvanachakravartti Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ Virapāṇḍya	Regnal year 8, day 230.	Do.	Records an order obviously of the king issued to the authorities of the temple of the deity Tirukkurakkuttali Āḷuḍaiya nāyaṇār in Mugandaṇūr in Virasōḷa-vaḷanāḍu, granting exemption of taxes on the lands of the temple for food offerings to the deity on the days of Svāti, the natal star of the king. Cf. No. 305 of 1908. In characters of about the 13th century.
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT						
UTTANGARAI TALUK						
144	RĀMAKRISHNĀMPADI.— Stone used as a pedestal of the image of Piḷḷaiyār under the Banyan tree. Survey No. 43.	....	..... varmaṇ.	Regnal year[5]	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷu- ttu	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to record the death of Mačinaṇḍukkaṇār in a cattle- raid, when [Śi]ṇḍaperumaraisar was ruling over Kōvūr-nāḍu. In characters of the 8th- 9th century.
145	Stone planted in the field of Shri M. Rangaswami Nayanar. (Survey No. 45/1, A-2).	....	Kaṭṭiṇaiparumar	Regnal year 10	Do.	Records the death of a hero in the course of a cattle-raid when Perumbāṇadiaraiyar was ruling over Kōvūr-nāḍu. In characters of the 8th century.
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT						
AGASTISVARĀM TALUK						
146	ŚUCHĪNDRAM.— Sthāṇunātha temple, kitchen, slab built into the floor.	[Pāṇḍya]	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Records a transaction (<i>kachcham</i>) made by the <i>saḅhai</i> . Refers to the title of an officer, the first part of which is <i>Chōḷān- taka</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—Contd. KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT —Concl'd. KALKULAM TALUK					
147	TIRUNANDIKKARA (Sub-village of TRIPPARAPPU).— Rock-cut Nandiśvara temple, pillar in the front <i>maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Records that in the year expressed as [Talai-kkuṣattuk-kalam-aṅṅav-aṇḍu, the <i>perumakkaḷ</i> of Tirunandikkarai and the administrator of the temple (<i>taṭṭiyālvāṇ</i>) assembled at Kurundambākkam, probably renamed that place as Nandimaṅgalam and donated it to Nambi Kaṇavati for meeting certain expenses of the mid-night worship of the god of the temple. In characters of the 9th century A.D. Cf. <i>T. A. S.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 202 ff.
148	Another pillar in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of lands in several villages (the sowing capacity in <i>kalam</i> specified in each case) to the deity Tiruvallavāḷ-bhaṭṭāraka for paying certain servants of, and for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple by Nārāyaṇan. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 204 ff., and plate.
149	East wall of the entrance in the rock-cut Nandiśvara temple.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records that in the year expressed as <i>Kaṇai-kkaṇḍa-Iśvarattuk-kalam-aṅṅav-aṇḍu</i> , Śittakkuṭṭi Ambi <i>alias</i> Aññūṟruva-Muttaraiyaṇ of Vēykōṭṭumalai in Nāñji-nāḍu endowed nine buffaloes for burning a perpetual lamp to the god Tirunandikkarai-bhaṭṭāraka. A shepherd of Viṇaṅ-maṅgalam responsible to the <i>perumakkaḷ</i> of the locality seems to have received the gift. In characters of about

150	West wall in the same place.	Chōla . . .	Rājarāja I . . .	Regnal year 18	Do. . .	the 11th century A.D. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 206, and plate.
	MADRAS DISTRICT					
151	MADRAS.— Pedestal of an image of a Jaina Tirthankara in the Government Museum. Impressions received from the Director of Museums, Government Museum, Madras (Museum Acc. No. 721/74). Findspot : Giḍaṅgil, Tindivanam Taluk, South Arcot District.	....	....	....	Tamil . . .	Records that (this is the image of) Nāyanār Ādipaṭṭālakar (probably Ādinātha), consecrated by Vakkaraṅkiḷārgaḷ. In characters of the 13th century.
	MADURAI DISTRICT					
	MELUR TALUK					
152	KARUṆGĀLAKKUḌI.— Mut-tāyi-Ammaṅ temple, base and tiers around the central shrine	Pāṇḍya . . .	Śaḍaiyavarman Sundara-pāṇḍya I . . .	Regnal year 11, Mēsha 11, śu. 3, Uttarāḍam,	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Seems to record the gift of Pudukkuḷam, a <i>kuḍikkāḍu</i> made tax-free by the <i>ūrār</i> of the village called Śūḷum-araśar-

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1973-74—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
153	<p>TAMIL NADU—Contd. MADURAI DISTRICT—Concld. MELUR TALUK—Concld. KARUNGĀLAKKUḌI—Concld.</p> <p>and the front <i>maṇḍapa</i>. Stones disturbed and missing.</p>	Pāṇḍya	Śaḍaiyavarmaṇ Sundara Paṇḍyā I	<p>Sunday. Irregular.</p> <p>Regnal year 12, Mithuna 12, śu.. Maghā,</p>	Tamil	<p>gaṇḍaṇ to the god of the temple Aḷagapperumāl-viṇṇagar situated to the west of the same locality. Āḍaṇ-Ēri and Gaṅgakular-dēvanallūr <i>alias</i> Āḷappiṇḍandaśōḷachchatur-vēdi-maṅgalam are mentioned among the boundaries of the gift land.</p> <p>Fragmentary. Records the declaration by the <i>ūr</i> of the village, Śūḷum-araśargaṇḍaṇ in Śuravināḍu conferring (1) on the god Aḷagapperumālviṇṇagar-Emberumāṇ the right to the revenue from two taxes (viz. <i>kaḍamai</i> and <i>antarāyam</i>) from the village Pagaiyaṇēri <i>alias</i> Aḷagapperumālnallūr, <i>kuḍikkāḍu</i> on the southern side of their village ; and (2) on Rājaṇḍāṇ Māṇikkachchokkaṇ, a <i>kaikkōḷa</i> residing in Madurai, the right of cultivating the same. The lands that had been gifted to same god by the said Māṇikkachchokkaṇ in the same locality was excluded from the transaction. The linear measure <i>Kuḍi-tāṅgi-paḍiṇṇēṭṭaḍikkōḷ</i> is mentioned.</p>
154	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvanachchakravarti Sundarapāṇḍya	....	Do.	Do. Seems to be part of a record exempting a village from taxes, starting from the month Āḍi of some regnal year (lost) of the king, in favour of Tirumērkōyil Aḷagapperu-

						māl Viṇṇagarālvār. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 14th century.
155	Rock called Uppuchchuṇai in the same village, eastern slope.	....	....	Yuva, Purattāṣi 9	Do. . . .	Records that Sundirapāṇḍiyappichchaṇāśāri Śokkaṇ, a <i>kaṇmāla</i> of Pirāṇmalai constructed the <i>Uppuchchuṇai</i> with stones. The (village) accountant Aḷagappaṇ is referred to. In late characters.
156	Western slope of the same rock.	[Nāyakas of Madurai]	....	Śaka 1526, Kṛōdhi, Kārttigai 12.	Do. . . .	Damaged at the end. Refers to the capture of some thieves by one Śrī-raṅga-Rāvuttar Vattilai Rāvuttar, the agent of Liṅgaiya Nāyaka. Other details are lost. There is another record (fragmentary) nearby referring to the same date and persons. Cf. No. B 157 below.
157	Pillar set up near the head of the distributory channel in the tank called Vayalikkūḷam in the same village.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Refers to the sluice as the one donated by Vattalai Rāvuttar. Cf. No. B 156 above.
158	Rock called Vayalikkūḷam-Pārai, central rock, southern slope.	....	....	(1) Śaka 1635 Vijaya, Vaikāṣi 1. (2) Śaka 1644, Śubhakṛit, Paṅguṇi.	Do. . . .	Records that some mango saplings were planted and a well was excavated (obviously to water them) on the first date and that the trees yielded fruits on the second date.
159	Northern slope of the same rock.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the accountant of the village was Śīrāḷaṇ Tiruveṇkāḍuḍaiyāṇ of Māḍakkuḍi. In characters of about the 13th century.
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT						
CHENGAM TALUK						
160	TĀMARAIPPĀKKAM.—Agnīśvara temple, central shrine, <i>adhiśṭhāna</i> , north side.	Chōḷa . . .	Rājādhirāja	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Contains a portion of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Tiṅgaḷer taru</i> , etc.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1973-74—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—Contd. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT — Contd. CHENGAM TALUK—Contd. TĀMARAIPPĀKKAM—Contd.					
161	Do.	Chōla . . .	Parāntaka I . . .	Regnal year 32	Tamil . . .	Incomplete. Records a gift of 90 sheep for a perpetual lamp to the deity Mahādēvar of Tiruttāmaraiippākkam by Maṅgalottaman, a <i>madhyastha</i> of Kāmappullūr.
162	Do.	Do. . . .	Do.	Regnal year 39	Do. . . .	Engraved in continuation of No. B 161 above. Records a similar gift to the deity by Toṇṇūṟṟuvan Nāgatti, a <i>Vellāḷa</i> of Kālam in Aṇṇā-nāḍu as in No. B 161 above.
163	Do.	Do. . . .	Rājarāja I . . .	Regnal year 12	Do. . . .	Engraved in continuation of No. B 162 above. Records the gift of 12 <i>kaḷaṇḷu</i> of <i>poṇ</i> for two perpetual lamps to the deity Mahādēvar of Tiruttāmaraiippākkam by Kālī Vaikundaṇ of Pullāli in Vēsālippāḍi.
164	Do.	Do. . . .	Parāntaka I . . .	Regnal year 32	Do. . . .	Engraved in continuation of No. B 163 above. Records the gift of 90 sheep for a lamp to the deity Mahādēvar of Tiruttāmaraiippākkam by a native of Peruvēṅgā of Pālūr-kūṟṟam in Milāḍu in memory of Malla-Nakkaṇ, son of Akkiramakōpan. A copy in characters of about the 11th century.
165	Do. West side.	Do. . . .	Do.	Regnal year 16	Do. . . .	Records the gift of 90 sheep to the deity Mahādēvar of Tiruttāmaraiippākkam for a perpetual lamp by Āḡai <i>alias</i> Viranārāyaṇa-kavaḷachēṭṭi son of Śiḡukuṭṭi, a merchant of Arisānichchēri in Kachchippēḍu. Do.

166	Do.	Do.	Maduraikoṇḍa sari	Rājakē-	Regnal year 32	Do.	Engraved in continuation of No. B 165 above. Records the grant of land in Chalappagai- pūṇḍi to make provision for feeding (<i>uttamāgra</i>) daily in the temple by Irumaḍi- śōḷap-Pirutiyaṅgaraiyaṅ of Paṅgala-nāḍu. Do.
167	Do.	Do.	Rājendra I . . . . .	. . . . .	Regnal year 4	Do.	Engraved in continuation of No. B 166 above. Incomplete. Seems to record the gift of land by purchase from the <i>ūrār</i> of Tāmaraippā- kkam to provide for the food-offerings to the deity Āḍavallār by Rājarājaṅ <i>alias</i> Atiyirāman <i>alias</i> Rājarājaṅ of Paṅgala-nāḍu who is stated to have set up that image in the Tiruvagniśvaramuḍaiyār temple.
168	Do. South side.	Do. . . . .	. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Records the grant of land made tax-free to provide for a festival of seven days to the deity by Irumaḍiśōḷap-Pirutiyaṅgaraiyaṅ. In characters of about the 11th century.
169	Do. West and north sides.	Do.	Rājādhirāja I . . . . .	. . . . .	Regnal year 3[3]	Do.	Records the sale of land by the <i>ūrār</i> of Tāmaraippākkam in Pudanalappāḍi <i>alias</i> Chēndanūr-nāḍu, a southern division of Paṅgala-nāḍu in Jayaṅgoṇḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam to maintain the servants (<i>parivāram</i>) of the temple from the deposit of 30 <i>kāsu</i> made earlier in the 11th regnal year of Rājarāja. It also states that the interest on the deposit was not realised till the 29th regnal year of Rājādhirāja by the temple treasury, which advanced the money.
170	Do. West side.	Do.	Parāntaka I . . . . .	. . . . .	Regnal year 41	Do.	Engraved in continuation of No. B 169 above. Records the gift of 90 sheep by Śirukuṭṭi Kuṟumbaṅ, the head-man of Tāmaraippā- kkam for a perpetual lamp to the deity Mahādēvar of Tiruttāmaraippākkam for

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—<i>Contd.</i> NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT <i>Contd.</i> CHENGAM TALUK—<i>Contd.</i> TĀMARAIPPĀKKAM—<i>Contd.</i>					
171	Do.	Chōla . . .	Rājendra I . . .	Regnal year 4	Tamil . . .	the merit (<i>sudanam</i>) of his mother Kēṣinaṅgai. A copy in characters of about the 11th century. Engraved in continuation of No. B 170 above. Seems to record the gift of a garden, to the deity, in Chalappagaipūṇḍi in Chēndanūr-nāḍu <i>alias</i> Pudanalappāḍi by Atiyirāman Rājarājan of Paṅgaḷa-nāḍu.
172	Do. South side.	Do. . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the grant of land made tax-free to provide for a festival of seven days to the deity by Irumaḍiśōḷap-Pirutiyaṅgaraiyan. In characters of about the 11th century.
173	Do.	Do. . . .	Rājādhirāja . . .	Regnal year 30	Do. . . .	Seems to record the grant of land by purchase by the <i>Nāṅgudiśaiyāyirattu aiññūṟṟuvar</i> from the <i>ūrār</i> of Kaḍalāḍipūṇḍi of Pudanalappāḍi-nāḍu in Chēndanūr-nāḍu, a southern division of Paṅgaḷa-nāḍu in Palkuṅṟak-kōṭṭam, for maintaining the <i>Kavaṇai-vidāṅgaṇ-śālai</i> .
174	Do.	Do. . . .	Parāntaka I . . .	Regnal year 24	Do. . . .	Engraved in continuation of No. B 173 above. Incomplete. Seems to record a gift to the deity at Tāmaraippākkam in Kāndaḷūr-kūṟṟam in Kīḷ-Vēḷ-nāḍu. Mentions Maḷudūr and Īchchampūṇḍi. A copy in characters of about the 11th century.

175	Do.	Do.	Parakēsari	Regnal year 13.	Do.	Engraved in continuation of No. B 174 above. Incomplete. Records the grant of land to the deity at Tāmaraippākkam by Attimallan <i>alias</i> Kaṇṇaradēvappriḍiyaṅgaraiyaṅ, the son of Priḍiyaṅgaraiyaṅ of Paṅḡala-nāḍu. Do.
176	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Incomplete. Seems to record the gift of lands and the provision made for feeding on <i>Tiruppaṅguṇi-uttiram</i> festival. Do.
177	<i>Ardha-maṇḍapa</i> , base, north side.	Do.	Maduraikoṇḍa-Rāja-kēsari	Regnal year 30	Do.	Do. Seems to record the gift of land in the village Ālampalli to the deity Mahādēvar of Tāmaraippākkam in Pudanalappāḍi, in Palkuṇṇak-kōṭṭam to provide for the endowments made for feeding two brāhmaṇas and for two lamps. by Irumuḍiśōḷap-Pirutiyaṅgaraiyaṅ of Paṅḡala-nāḍu. Do.
178	Do.	Do.	Parāntaka I	Regnal year 32	Do.	Seems to record the assignment of the income from the tax <i>āṭṭukkīrai</i> on all the sheep excluding the deity's sheep to the deity Mahādēvar by the shepherds (<i>āḍu-mēykkum-maṇṇāḍigaḷ</i>). Do.
179	Do. North wall.	Do.	Rājendra I	Regnal year 5	Do.	Records an enquiry into the affairs of the temple when the allotted incomes were not utilised for worship by the appointed officials (<i>rāja-niyōgaṅgaḷ</i>) who pleaded their inability through Rājarājapiḍāraṅ, probably a local care-taker of the charities to conduct the services. The <i>Peṇṇiyaṇḍu</i> which met at the <i>tirukkāvaṇam</i> called Rājendraśōḷaṅ in front of the temple, undertook the responsibility of carrying out the charities.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—Contd. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Contd. CHENGAM TALUK—Contd. TĀMARAIPPĀKKAM—Contd.					
180	Do. Base, south side.	Chōḷa . . .		....	Tamil . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift of land to the deity, Tiruvagniśvaramuḍaiyār by [Sēndimāṇikkam], a merchant of Puttūr. In characters of the 11th century.
181	Do.	Do. . . .	Parakēśari	Regnal year 12	Do. . . .	Records the grant of land to provide for feeding five brāhmaṇas by Vayi[ri]-Attimallan <i>alias</i> Kaṇṇaradēva-Pirutiyaṅgaraiyaṇ. This seems to include the provision for feeding three brāhmaṇas made by Piḷḷaiyār Atiyirāmar. Do.
182	Do.	Do. . . .	Parāntaka I	Regnal year 17	Do. . . .	Engraved in continuation of No. B 181 above. Records the grant of land to provide for the food-offerings by Gaṅgakkōṇ in Paṅḡalanāḍu. A copy in characters of the 11th century.
183	<i>Mahāmaṇḍapa</i> , east wall. . . .	Do. . . .	Rājendra II	Regnal year 5	Do. . . .	Contains the <i>praśasti</i> of the Chittiramēḷi-nāṭṭār. Records the verdict of arrangement made by Rājendra-Chittiramēḷipperukkālar in respect of a dispute between two brothers and directing the younger brother who killed the elder brother in the quarrel to institute a lamp in order to expiate his sin. It also states that he was pardoned <i>in lieu</i> of the advanced age of his parents.

184	Do.	Do.	Kulōttuṅga I	Regnal year 10	Do.	Refers to Sōmaṇ <i>alias</i> Piruti[gaṅgaraiyaṇ] and to the land given as <i>santānachchāmam</i> to Paḷḷikoṇḍa Āḍum Ālvār, Śa[ḍir]naḍaiperumāl and Nīṟaitavāṇchēdār by Kūttāḍundēvar <i>alias</i> Pirutigaṅgaraiyaṇ.
185	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the gift of a <i>vēli</i> of land by Sōmaṇ <i>alias</i> Pirutigaṅgaṇ to the descendants of a lady songster who died with Kūttāḍundēvar <i>alias</i> Pirutigaṅgar, the father of the donor. See No. B 184 above.
186	Do. Right of entrance. . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to record the construction of (<i>aṇṭarāḷa?</i>) by Maḷaiyaṇ Viṇṇaiveṇṇāṇ of Peruvālam, a merchant of Tiruṇāvalūr. In characters of about the 11th century.
187	Left of entrance.	Pallava	Kōpperuṇjiṅga	Regnal year 23	Do.	Records the construction of steps (<i>sōpānam</i>) to the temple of Tiruvākkīsuram-uḍaiyaṇāyaṇār in Tāmaraippākkam by Poṇṇāchchiyār, daughter of Marundālvār <i>alias</i> Tiruvīdippiḷḷai of Tiruppeṇṇūr who was the wife of Pavaḷamaṇattēvar <i>alias</i> Vaḍugaṇ Uyyakkoṇḍanāyaṇār of Guṇamaṅgalam.
188	South wall.	Chōḷa	Rājēndra II	Regnal year 10	Do.	Records the undertaking in respect of paddy to be contributed from wet lands and cash from dry lands at specified rates by the <i>nāṭṭār</i> of several <i>nāḍus</i> (names mentioned). Chittiramēḷināṭṭuppaṭṭaṇ figures as the executor of the order (<i>tiruvāṇai</i>).
189	Same wall.	Do.	Kulōttuṅga I	Do.	Do.	Records the gift of 1000 <i>kuḷi</i> of land to five <i>dēvaradiyār</i> of the temple by Sōmanāthadēva. <i>Santānachchāma</i> is referred to. See No. B 184 above.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—Contd. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT —Contd. CHENGAM TALUK—Concl'd. TĀMARAIPPĀKKAM—Concl'd.					
190	Base of central shrine, <i>ardhamanḍapa</i> and <i>mahāmanḍapa</i> .	Chōla . .	.... .	....	Tamil . .	Records the gift of the village Piḍarkkilpūṇḍi for the <i>śrībali</i> service by Mandan Baladēvan, an agent (<i>kanmi</i>) of Śrī Kōḍaṇḍarāmar. In characters of about the 11th century.
191	Do.	Do. . .	Parakēsari	Regnal year 4	Do. . .	Engraved in continuation of No. B 190 above. Records the gift of 6 <i>kaḷaṇḍu poṇ</i> for two perpetual half lamps to the deity at Tāmaraippākkam in Pudanalappāḍi in Palkuṇṇakōṭṭam by Sāviliḥchi, a <i>veḷḷāṭṭi</i> of Tāmarai-ppākkam. The <i>tirukkōyiluḍaiyār</i> received the gift.
	POLUR TALUK					
192	KADALĀḌI.—Lakshminārāyaṇaperumāl temple, central shrine, west wall. . . .	....	....	Śaka 1455, Vijaya, Āvaṇi 15. . . .	Do. . .	Records the conferment of the rights on the three persons (<i>kuḍiyal</i>) to maintain a day-lamp (<i>pagal-viḷakku</i>) and a serial lamp (<i>dīpamālai-viḷakku</i>) on Tirukkāttigai hereditarily in the Lakshminārāyaṇaperumāl temple in Kaḍalāḍi <i>alias</i> Kumāra Vēṅkaṭādrisamudram by the <i>aśēsha-mahājanas</i> .
193	Stone pedestal of Brīhannāyaki-Amman in the Karaikaṇḍisvara temple. . . . .	....	....	Regnal year 3	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Seems to record the gift of land and states that Kaḍalāḍi was in Pudaṇānēduppāḍi in Kāndaḷūr-kūṇṇam in Palkuṇṇakōṭṭam. In characters of the 10th century.

194	Hero-stone in the Vēḍiyappaṇ temple.	....	Māṇḍaparumar	Regnal year 11	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Records the death of Visaiya Koṇṇaḍaiyār, a servant of Śiri-Gaṅgaraiśaru who had attacked Saṅgamaṅgalam along with the army of Koṅgaṇiaraiśaru. In characters of the 7th century. Cf. <i>Cheṅgam Nāḍu Kaṇkaḷ</i> 1971, No. 124.
TIRUPPATTUR TALUK						
195	KĀḻIYĀTTŪR.—Stone lying near the road side.	Vijayanagara	Bukkapa uḍaiyar	Śaka 129.	Tamil	Damaged. Records the gift of lands made tax-free, to the deity Aṅgakāriśuram-uḍaiyār of Bhuvanarāma-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Tirumāḍapalli in Āḍaiyūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Tagaḍa-nāḍu Gaṅga-nāḍu in Nigari-lisōḷa-maṇḍalam by Irāsarāsa[ṇ], a <i>pradhāni</i> of the king.
196	KORATTI.—Kāḷahastiśvara temple, central shrine, north wall, tiers.	....	Kumāra Vasanta	Śaka 1[.], Friday, Aśvati.	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record some gift of land in Kuṇṇaṭṭi <i>alias</i> Tiruvaṇṇāmalai-Perumāḷnallūr in Eyil-nāḍu and its conferment as <i>kāṇiyāṭchi</i> on Tammanāyakar, Ammaiyyappar etc., in connection with the maintenance of ten <i>dēvaraḍiyār</i> . Mentions the date Śaka 1210 along with the cyclic year Vikṛiti. In characters of the 15th century.
197	North wall.	....	....	Śaka 1441. Pramādi, Kaṇṇiśu. 3, Viśākha, Monday = 1519 A.D., September 26, f.d.n.'11.	Do.	Registers the gift of land for services as <i>mānya</i> and <i>bhōgam</i> to Kāśināyaṇ, son of Malai-kunṇiyanipṇaperumāḷ of Vaṅgippuṇam by the <i>tāṇattār</i> , <i>mudamaiyāl</i> and <i>tānamāyēsurar</i> of the Tirukkālattiśvaramuḍaiyār temple in Tiruvaṇṇāmalaiipperumāḷnallūr <i>alias</i> Kuṇṇaṭṭi.
198	Do.	Vijayanagara	Immaḍi Narasa-Nāyaka	Dundubhi, Paṇṇi 20.	Do.	Records the gift of lands for festival and for maintaining lamps in the temple of Tirukkāḷahastiśuram-uḍaiyār by Varada-nāyakar, the agent of Aṇamaḷatta (Aṇam vaḷartta) nayiṇār, an agent of Narasa-nāyakar.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS. 1973-74—Contd.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—Contd. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT —Contd. TIRUPPATTUR TALUK—Contd. KORATTI—Concl'd.					
199	East wall.	Vijayanagara	Immaḍi Narasiṅga rāyar	...., Pramādīcha, Tai, ...	Tamil . . .	Beginning and ends lost. Refers to Timmarāsa [uḍaiyār] and Kemparāyar in connection with the gift of land.
200	Do. . . . .	....	....	..... Tai.	Do. . . .	Damaged and worn out. Appears to record a <i>sarvamānya</i> gift to the god. In characters of the 15th-16th centuries.
201	East, south and north walls, tiers.	[Vijayanagara]	....	....	Do. . . .	In fragments. Mentions Īsura-ṇāyakar and the gift of two house sites. Do.
202	South wall.	Do. . . .	....	Saka 14[.]....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Mentions Dēvarāya and his son Rāyaśekhara. The second piece mentions Timmarāja uḍaiyar.
203	<i>Mahāmaṇḍapa</i> , east wall. .	....	....	Vishu, Āvaṇi 15	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Records a gift of Eḡamanāyakar. In characters of the 15-16th centuries.
204	NATTAM.— • Jvaraharēśvara temple, central shrine, west wall, tier.	Chōla . . .	Rājarāja II	Regnal year 30	Do. . . .	Records the gift of a twilight lamp to the deity Tiruppaḷaṇam-uḍaiya ṇāyaṇār by Īṇjipeṇa-Nāgaṇ Malaiyaṇ.
205	South wall, tier.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 18	Do. . . .	Records the gift of a twilight lamp to the deity Tiruppaḷaṇam-uḍaiyār by Aṅgāḍiyāl-vāṇ Kāmaṇ of Puduppākkam.
206	Do.	Do. . . .	Kulōttuṅga chōla .	....	Do. . . .	Built in. Records the gift of half a <i>poṇ</i> for a perpetual lamp to the deity Tiruppaḷaṇam-uḍaiyār by Āṇaichchūr-Kiḷavaṇ <i>alias</i> Kaikkō (name lost). The <i>Śivabrāhmaṇa</i> of the temple received the gift. In characters of about the 12th century.

207	South wall.	Do.	Kulōttuṅga III	Regnal year 30	Do.	States that Āḷuḍaiya-nāchchiyār, the daughter of Kaiyālvi, a <i>dēvaraḍiyāl</i> of the temple of Tiruviraṭṭāṇam-uḍaiyār at Tirukkōvalūr set up an image of the goddess in the sleeping chamber (<i>paḷḷiyaṇai-nāchchiyār</i>) in the temple of Tiruppaḷaṇam-uḍaiyār in Kākkaiyinkaṇai in Kaliṇṇiṇṇai, a sub-division of Eyil-nāḍu in Tagaḍūr-nāḍu in Nigariliśōḷa-maṇḍalam and gave the land to provide for midnight service and food offerings.
208	<i>Mahāmaṇḍapa</i> , tier. . . .	....	....	Śaka 1454 (<i>śōṇāhvaya</i>)	Sanskrit, Grantha .	Incomplete. Records that the <i>ratha</i> , <i>maṇḍapa</i> and <i>prākāra</i> were caused to be made and the festivals conducted by Liṅgaiya, son of Guṇḍaiya, a merchant and a <i>Liṅgārchaka</i> . Virapa-mantri is mentioned.
209	Do.	[Yādarāya]	Vira Narasiṅgaḍēva	Regnal year 15	Tamil . . .	Records the gift of two <i>poṇ</i> for a lamp and land for lighting the same perpetually to the deity Āḷuḍaiyār Tiruppaḷaṇam-uḍaiyanāyaṇār by Vallāḷa nāyakaṇ. In characters of about the 12th century.
210	Do.	Vijayanagara	Achyutarāya	Śaka 1455, Vijaya, Simha śu. 15, lunar eclipse=1533 A.D., August 4.	Do.	Incomplete. Mentions <i>Karaṇikkam</i> Virappayaṇ. Cf. No. B.213 below.
211	Do. Base. . . . .	....	....	Vijaya, Kārtti- gai 13. . . .	Do.	Records the gift of land as <i>maḍaviḷāgam</i> and <i>sarvamānya</i> for conducting daily worship and car festival to god Tiruppaḷaṇiśvaram uḍaiyār for the merit of Achyutarāya. In characters of the 16th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
212	TAMIL NADU—Contd. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT —Concl'd. TIRUPPATTUR TALUK—Concl'd. NATTAM—Concl'd. South wall.	Hoysala	Viśvanātha	Regnal year 4	Tamil	Incomplete. Commences with the introduction <i>Taṇḍiśvaraṇ ḍalai</i> . Seems to record the gift of income from the taxes on <i>dēvadāna</i> lands to the deity Tiruppaḷanam uḍaiyār for festivals and <i>maṇḍapakottu</i> by Pāṇḍiyach-chōḷakōṇār, a <i>pradhāni</i> of the king, from the fourth regnal year for the merit of the king's arms.
213	<i>Ardhamāṇḍapa</i> , south wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to record the gift of land to Liṅgappanāyakkar as <i>kuḍaṅgaimāṇiyam</i> by Karaṇikkam Virappayan. In characters of the 16th century. Cf. No. B 210 above.
214	Do.	....	....	Śaka 1455, Vijaya, Āni 27.	Do.	Incomplete. Records the gift of land as <i>aṅgarāṅga-vaibhōga</i> etc., to the deity Paḷaniśuram-uḍaiyār by Guṇḍaliṅganāyakkar.
215	TIRUPPATTŪR.—Stone slab paved on the ground near the Garuḍālvār shrine in the Varadarāja perumāḷ temple.	....	....	Siddhārthi, Āśvija ba. 30.	Telugu	Records the contributions made by the merchants (<i>sāvukārlu</i>) of Tiripāturu for maintaining the lamp-service (<i>dīpārādhana</i>) every month in the temples of Gajendra-Vārudarājasvāmi, Vēṇugōpālasvāmi, Lakshminārāyaṇasvāmi, Daravādi Āṇjanēyasvāmi and Brahmēśvarasvāmi. In late characters.
216	Brahmiśvara temple central shrine north and west wall tiers.	....	....	Chitrabhānu	Do.	Records the obeisance of Virapāchāri and Ramagōpāluḍu to god Brahmēśvara. Do.

217	Do. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama, Pausha śu. 11.	Do.	Mentions Gaṅgādharaiya. Do.
218	Do. . . . .	....	Kampanāyaka . . .	Krōdhana, Kārttigai 25.	Tamil	Incomplete. Seems to record a gift of two <i>kaṇḍagam</i> of land. In characters of the 15th century.
219	Stone paved in the Dakṣiṇā- mūrti shrine in the same temple. . . . .	....	....	Regnal year 1[.]	Do.	Fragmentary. Records the gift of land as <i>dēvadāna</i> to the deity Brahmīśvaram-uḍaiya mahādēvar of Tirupperūr <i>alias</i>....maṅgalam in Eyil-nāḍu by the <i>sabhai</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
220	VELĀN NAGAR.—Stone plan- ted in front of the house of Shri C. Vadivelu. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of land to the temple of Sāttanayinār. In late charac- ters.
THANJAVUR DISTRICT						
NANNILAM TALUK						
221	ŚENGĀLIPURAM. Dundubhī- śvara temple, central shrine, south wall, outside. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Engraved above a carved male figure, standing, with hands in <i>aṅḡali</i> pose. Records that Tillaivaṇamuḍaiyāṅ Ariyāṅ, who was a <i>śāliga</i> of Gautama-gōtra and was a resident of the street Muḍikoṇḍaśōḷap-perunderuvu in Gaṅgai-koṇḍaśōḷapuram, constructed the temple in question in stone. In characters of about the 12th century.
222	Same wall, base.	Chōḷa	[Rāj]ādhirāja [II]	Regnal year 11	Do.	Partly built in. Purports to be a true copy (<i>eḍiraḍai</i>) of the <i>tirumugam</i> given by the king's officials to the authorities of the temple of Du[ndubhīśvaram-uḍaiyār] in Jayasimhakuḷakālapuram in Śēṅṅūr-kūṅṅam, declaring certain lands of the temple in Perumaṅgalam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Veṅṅiyūr-vāṭṭkai as tax-free <i>dēvadana</i> for food offerings to the god.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
223	<p>TAMIL NADU—Contd.</p> <p>THANJAVUR DISTRICT—Contd.</p> <p>NANNILAM TALUK—Concl'd.</p> <p>ŚENGĀLIPURAM—Concl'd.</p> <p>Same wall, base</p>	Chōla	Rājendra III	Regnal year..... ... Viśākam.	Sanskrit, Grantha and Tamil	Partly built in. contains part of the king's eulogy <i>Samastajagadēkavira</i> etc. Seems to contain part of a sale deed executed probably in favour of this temple by the <i>nagarattar</i> of the village Jayasiṅgakulakālapuram, described as a <i>sāttum pariśaṭṭa-nagaram</i> included in the Śēṅṅūr-kūṅṅam in the Kulōttuṅga-śōḷavaḷa-nāḍu. The deities Paramānandīśvaram uḍaiyār and Ādipurāṇīśvaram-uḍaiyār are referred to.
224	Natarāja shrine in the same temple, west and north walls.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 25, Karkāṭaka śu. 9, Sunday Probably= 1270 A.D., June 29.	Do.	Stones disturbed and missing. Contains the king's Sanskrit eulogy commencing <i>Samastajagad-ēkavira</i> etc. Records the gift of house sites as <i>Urkiḷiraiyil</i> by the <i>ūravār</i> of... mādēvipuram, a <i>paḷḷichchandam</i> of the Jayasiṅgakulakālapuram a <i>sāttum pariśaṭṭa-nagaram</i> in Śēṅṅūr-kūṅṅam in Kulōttuṅga-śōḷa-vaḷanāḍu, for building quarters around the temple (<i>tirumaḍaiviḷāgam</i>). The tax-free lands of the deity Tiruppūmpoḷiśvaram-uḍaiyār is mentioned as one of the boundaries of the gift land.

225	Chōlēsvara temple in the same village, central shrine, south wall, base.	Do.	Kulōttuṅṅ III	Regnal year lost	Tamil	Do. Records the gift of 24 <i>kaḷañju</i> of gold and a certain amount of silver by Jaḍaināchchiyār <i>alias</i> Śivaṇ, the wife of a <i>Śālīgaṇ</i> (name lost) residing in the Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-pperunderuvu, a street in the Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-śōḷapuram to the treasury of the god Rājēndrachōḷiśvaram-Uḍaiyār in the Jayasimhakuḷakālapuram, a <i>śāttum pariśaṭṭa-nagaram</i> in Śēḷḷūr-kūḷḷam for making ornaments for the god and goddess of the temple. Cf. No. B 224 above.
226	TIRUKKAḶAMBŪR.—Bilvāra-nyēśvara temple, second <i>gōpura</i> , fragment built into the east wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Major portion lost. Seems to be a part of a big epigraph, recording a gift of land by purchase to the deity Tirukkōlampudūr-uḍaiyār for food offerings. Vaiśravaṇaṇ is mentioned as a seller of some lands. In characters of about the 13th century.
PAPANASAM TALUK						
227	GAṆAPATI AGRAHĀRAM.—Varadarājasvāmi temple, stone built into the southern door post of the <i>gōpura</i>.	....	....	Regnal year 38, Kāṇṇi.....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to Kūḍalūr <i>alias</i> Pañcha-vaṇ Mādēvi.....in the....kūḷḷam, to the <i>māhēśvarak-kaṇkāṇis</i> of a temple (name lost). Other details are lost. Do.
228	GŌVINDANĀṬṬUCHCHĒRI.—Stone set up near Pudukkaṇḍi-yūr street otherwise known popularly as Kūḍalūr.	....	....	1924-25 A.D.	English and Tamil ; Roman and Tamil	Bilingual. Records that the flood-relief work at Pudu Kaṇḍiyūr, affected by the floods of the Kāvēri river, was arranged by the Ceylon Emigration Commissioner out of the funds contributed by the estate-owners, plantation-merchants and labourers in Ceylon.
229	PATTUGUḌI (hamlet of GŌVINDANĀṬṬU-CHCHĒRI).—Stone set up near the Subrahmanya temple.	Marāṭha of Thanjāvūr	Śādi (i.e. Shāhji)	Śaka 1636 (wrong for 1631), Virō-dhin, Āṇi 10.	Tamil	Seems to record an order issued by an agent (name not intelligible) of the king, granting some lands for conducting daily worship to the god Kumara (i.e., Subrahmanya) in

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—Contd. THANJAVUR DISTRICT —Concl'd. PAPANASAM TALUK—Concl'd. PATTUGUDI (hamlet of GÖVIN-DANĀTTU-CHCHĒRI)—Concl'd.					Pattugudi included in the province of Ādutuṟai.
230	Loose stone near the Kāli temple in the Harijan colony in the same village. TIRUCHCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT KULITTALAI TALUK	Marāṭha of Thaṇjāvūr	Śaṅupōṣi (Śarabhōji)	[Prabhava], Tai 12.	Tamil . .	Badly worn out. Refers to a person probably as an agent of the king, to Paṭṭiguḍi and to a land-grant. Other details are lost.
231	AYVARMALAI. —Head-side of the top most rock bed in a natural rock shelter containing six such beds in the Ratnagiriśvara-malai. LALGUDI TALUK	....	....	....	Tamil, Brāhmī	Reads : <i>Pāṇaituṟai Vesam adaṣa-aṇam</i> . In characters of about the 1st century B.C.
232	TIRUVĀŚI. — Māṅguraivaradiśvara temple <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine, tiers.	Chōḷa . .	Rājarāja [III]	Regnal year 20	Tamīl . .	Records gift of <i>śuravi</i> (cow), <i>pañchadravya-kalaśa</i> etc., for the pañchadravya-bathing of the deity Tiruvagaśirāmanu-uḍaiyanāyanār by Vaśavaṇṇaṇ, son of Gōvindabhaṭṭaṇ in Ulakkikuṇḍi. It is stated that the epigraph was engraved in the presence of Āṇḍār Śirāśambandar.

233	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year, [21], Makara, śu. 5, Uttira- ttādi, Satur- day=1237 A.D., January 3.	Do.	Records a gift of land, by purchase after getting it exempted from tax as <i>pañchagavya mayakkal</i> by Poṇṇār Vaśavaṇṇaṇ of Ulakkikuṇḍi to the god Tiruvāśirāmamuḍaiyanāyanār for bathing daily in <i>pañchagavya</i> as the cows earlier gifted for the same purpose by the same donor, for the welfare of his own son, Tiruvāśirāmamuḍaiyār, had died subsequently. The record ends with the expression <i>Sadaśiva śamkurū</i> written in Nāgarī characters. Cf. No. B 232 above.
234	Do.	Pāṇḍya	Śaḍaiyavarmaṇ Sundara- pāṇḍya I	Regnal year 5, Kaṇṇi śu. 5, Anīlam, Mon- day = 1256 A.D., Sep- tember 25. The <i>Naksha- tra</i> ended at '60 on the previous day.	Do.	Fragmentary. Records the exemption of taxes on the village Pālaiyūr <i>alias</i> Pāmbaḍaṅga-nallūr in Tiruppiḍavūr-nāḍu by the <i>nāṭṭavar</i> of Tiruppiḍavūr-nāḍu in the western-division of Ūṇṇattūr-nāḍu in Vaḍagarai Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu, along with the <i>nāṭṭār</i> of the eastern-division. It is said that the above village had already been in the enjoyment of the deity Tiruvāśirāmamuḍaiyār in Pāchchilk-kūṅṅam in the same <i>nāḍu</i> .
235	Same wall.	[Do.]	Tribhuvanachakravarti Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍāṇ [i.e. Māṇavarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I]	....	Do.	Do. Records an order of the king issued at the instance of his wife's brother (<i>machchu-nanār</i>) Aḷagapperumāl, to the authorities of the temple of Tiruvāśirāmamuḍaiyār in Pāchchil in Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu, informing them of the royal grant of land in Poṇṇaru-lālanallūr in Pāchchilkūṅṅam, made tax-free for food-offerings during the service <i>Sun-dara-Pāṇḍiyaṇ-sandhi</i> . Cf. No. B 236 below. In characters of about the 13th century.
236	Do.	Do.	Māṇavarmaṇ Sundara- pāṇḍya [I]	Regnal year 9, day 140.	Do.	Ends of the lines lost. This is the original record containing the order issued by the king from his royal seat <i>Maḷavarāyaṇ</i> in his palace at Tiruvaraṅgam in Viḷā-nāḍu in the [Pāṇḍi]kulapati-vaḷanāḍu. Cf. No. B 235 above.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—Contd. TIRUCHCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT—Concl'd. LALGUDI TALUK—Concl'd. TIRUVĀŚI—Concl'd.					
237	North wall of the central shrine in the same temple, base.	Vijayanagara	Kṛishṇadēvarāya	Śaka 1439, Iśvara, Pushya śu. 15.	Tamil	Main portion lost. Contains the king's well-known <i>praśasti</i> . Seems to be a copy of his order granting the income from taxes such as <i>jōḍi</i> , <i>śūlavari</i> etc., to various Viṣṇu and Śiva temples in Śōḷamaṇḍalam including Pāchchalāśramam <i>alias</i> Tiruvāśirāmam, a <i>Śivasthānam</i> on the northern bank in the Tiruchchirāppalli-śirmai. Other details lost.
238	Floor, below the north-west corner of the same shrine.	Chōḷa	[Parāntaka I]	Regnal year....	Do.	Major portion built in. Seems to be the part of a record registering some gift for burning a lamp to the deity of the temple.
239	Second <i>gōpura</i> in the same temple, wall to the right of the entrance.	Do.	Rājarāja I	Regnal year 19	Do.	Commences with the king's eulogy <i>Tirumagaḷ-pōla</i> etc. Records a sale of land by the <i>sabhaiyār</i> of Tuḍaiyūr, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Pāchchil-kūṟṟam in Maḷa-nāḍu <i>alias</i> Rājāśraya-vaḷanāḍu to the deity Tiruvāśirāmam-uḍaiya Mādēva in Pāchchil in the same <i>nāḍu</i> by receiving <i>poṇ</i> (weighing 30 <i>kaḷañju</i> by the <i>pāchchil-kal</i>) which had been deposited earlier in the <i>sabhā</i> by a member of the king's <i>perundaram</i>....ḍaṇ Ādittan

						<i>alias</i> Śembiyaṇ brahmamārāyar of Anbil in Kīlār-kūṟṟam for burning two perpetual lamps.
240	Wall to the left of the same entrance.	Do. . .	Rājādhirāja I . . .	Regnal year 13	Do. . .	Stones disturbed and lost. Describes the king as having taken the crowned head of Virapāṇḍya, Śeraṇ's <i>śalai</i> and Ilaṅgai. Seems to record the creation of an endowment of paddy to burn lamps in the temple of Tiruvāśīrāmamuḍaiyār in Pāchchil.
241	Subrahmanya shrine in the same temple, door-post to the right of entrance. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Beginning lost and indifferently engraved. Contains part of a record registering a gift of land for a perpetual lamp by Nakkaṇ Viḷuppēraraiyaṇ of Kīlārmaṅgalam in Āṇmūr-kūṟṟam a <i>perundiṇai</i> of Āṇmūr-nāḍu. In characters of about the 11th century.
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT						
SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUK						
242	ŚRĪPARĀṆKUŚANALLŪR.— Ēkāntalingēśvara temple in the locality called Kāntiśvaram, <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i> , stone built into the floor. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Seems to be the part of a record registering a gift of land, free of taxes to a deity. A person called.....Adigaimāṇ is referred to. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 13th century.
243	South wall of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the obeisance of Bhagavatiyaṇṇ Iruḷappaṇ. In late characters.
244	Dēśikamūrttisvāmi temple near the Ēkāntalingēśvara temple. Mutilated stone built into the floor near the steps of the entrance. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Mutilated. Contains the names [Śa]ṇkari, A ....mārayaṇ and Umai-āchchi. Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>TAMIL NADU—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT —<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>SRIVAİKUNTAM TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i></p>					
245	ŚRIVAİKUNṬAM.— Kaḷḷappirāṇ temple, stone built into the east wall of the maṇimaṇḍapa.	Chōḷa . . .	Rājārāja I . . .	Regnal year 15	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu.	Beginning broken and lost. Commences with the king's eulogy <i>Tirumagaḷpōla</i> , etc. Records a gift of 13 <i>mā</i> of land, by purchase, and certain vessels (weights specified) made of bell-metal, by Āḍigaḷ Nīṇḍi <i>alias</i> Parakēsari-mūvēndavēḷaṇ of Ūṟru[kkāḍu] in Āvūr-kūṟṟam on the southern bank of the Kāviri in Śōṇāḍu for burning two perpetual lamps in the temple of Emperumāṇ in Śrivaikuṇṭam, a <i>dēvadāna</i> in Varaguṇamaṅgalam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Tiruvaḷudi-vaḷanāḍu and for feeding (<i>uttamāgram</i>) daily 10 brāhmaṇas well-versed in the <i>vēdas</i> and <i>śāstras</i> coming from outside at the time of food-offerings to the god during the mid-day worship. The <i>mahāsabhai</i> of Varaguṇamaṅgalam exempted the land from taxes. Part of this inscription engraved on another stone is noticed. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1959-60, No. B 372).

	UTTAR PRADESH UNNAO DISTRICT UNNAO TAHSIL					
246	BANGARMAU (UNNAO).— Photograph of a small stone statuette received from Shri K.S. Shukla. Findspot : Not known.	Sanskrit, Northern	Records the Buddhist creed <i>Yē dharmā</i> etc. In characters of about the 8th century.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
3651	<p>BENGAL, WEST</p> <p>CALCUTTA DISTRICT</p> <p>CALCUTTA TAHSIL</p> <p>CALCUTTA.—A stone slab in the museum. Findspot : Mahōbā, Mahoba Tahsil, Hamirpur District, Uttar Pradesh. . . . .</p>	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Refers to the son of Jimūtakētu and of his fight in Aṁga, Kaliṁga and Vaṁga. Records the construction of a <i>prāsāda</i> (temple) of Mṛḍānīpati (i.e. Śiva), by Sūhila, the son of Hallaka, of the Śrī-Vāstavya-Maḍhā-vansa (vaṁśa). The <i>praśasti</i> was composed by the son (name lost) of Mādhava who belonged to Kaśyap-ānvaya. The mason was Dēvarāja, the son of Sōmarāja. In characters of about the 12th century. Noticed in <i>ASJR.</i> , Vol. XXI, p. 73 and plate.
3652	<p>GUJARAT</p> <p>BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT</p> <p>PALITANA TAHSIL</p> <p>ŚATRUŅJAYA HILL.—Base of a <i>Chaumukha</i> image in a small temple, west of the great Ādiśvara Bhagavān. . . . .</p>	....	...	Vikrama 1284, Māgha ba. 5, Friday=1228 A.D., January 28.	Do.	Records that <i>Ṭha</i> ° Dhādhāka, grandson of <i>Ṭhā</i> ° Jasapāla belonging to the Śrīmālajñāti, inhabitant of Pattana, and son of <i>Ṭha</i> ° Rājā caused to be made an image of Ādinātha

						along with the <i>khattaka</i> (i.e., pedestal) for the merit of his father and brother <i>Tha°</i> <i>Sil[ū]</i> . Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, p 72, No. XXVIII.
3653	Base of the image of Puṇḍarika in the temple facing Ādiśvara Bhagavān's temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1587, Vaiśākha.	Do. . .	Records that <i>Do°</i> Tōlā of the Uśa-vaṁśa and the Vṛiddha-śākhā, accompanied by his wives and sons caused to be made an image of Śrī-Puṇḍarika. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 48, No. III.
3654	A small shrine or cell to the left of the north entrance to, and against the wall of Ādiśvara temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1620, Vaiśākha śu. 2. . .	Do. . .	Records that a temple was caused to be constructed at Sētramjaya (Śatruṇjaya) by <i>Vyo°</i> Phōkā, son of Parabata of Prāg-va[m]śa, a resident of Gaṁdhāra, together with his son <i>Vyo°</i> V[.]ā through the grace of Vijaya-dāna-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 49, No. VIII.
3655	Cell to the right or west, of the north door of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1620, Vaiśākha śu. 5. . .	Do. . .	Records that a temple of Śāntinātha was caused to be constructed by <i>Vyo°</i> Samariā belonging to the Prāga-vaṁśa-jñāti, a resident of Gaṁdhāra, along with his wife Bhōlu and daughters Varathāi and Kībāi with the grace of the <i>sūris</i> figuring in No. 3654 above. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 49-50, No. IX.
3656	Cell against the wall of the Ādiśvara temple, north-east corner.	....	....	Vikrama 1620, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Thursday. Irregular.	Do. . .	Records that a temple for Pārśvanātha was caused to be constructed by Sōpa son of Saṁghavi Jāvaḍā of the Prāgavaṁśa-jñāti, a resident of Gaṁdhāra, together with his wife, son and brothers (names given) with the blessings of the same <i>sūris</i> figuring in No. 3654 above. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 49, No. VI.
3657	Cell to the right of the one of No. 3656 above.	....	....	Do. . .	Do. . .	Records that a temple of Ādinātha was caused to be constructed at Sētramjaya (Śatruṇjaya) by <i>Maham°</i> Galā, son of <i>Maham°</i> Vaṇāiga of the Dā[sā]vāla-jñāti, a resident of

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>GUJARAT—Contd.</p> <p>BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT —Contd.</p> <p>PALITANA TAHSIL—Contd.</p> <p>ŚATRUÑJAYA HILL—Contd.</p>					
3658	Left end of the verandah to some small chapels or cells on the west of the cell having the inscription No. 3655 above, against the north wall of the great temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1620, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Thursday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	<p>Ahmadābāda, together with his wife <i>Bārī</i>° Maṅgāī and son <i>Mahamī</i>° Viradāsa, through the blessings of the same <i>sūris</i> figuring in No. 3654 above. <i>ibid.</i>, p. 49, No. VII.</p> <p>Records that a temple of Ādinātha was caused to be constructed at Sētramjaya (Śatruñjaya) by <i>Parī</i>° Mūmthī, son of <i>Parī</i>° Dēva and his wife Kamalāī, belonging to the Śrīmāliya-jñāti, who were the residents of Gaṁdhāra together with <i>Dōsī</i>° Haṁsa-rāja, son of <i>Dōsī</i>° Śrīkarṇa and his wife Amarī belonging to the Gūjara-jñāti, with the blessings of Vijayadāna-sūri of the Tapāgachchha. <i>ibid.</i>, p. 50, No. X.</p>
3659	A temple on the south of the enclosure round the temple of Ādiśvara.	....	....	Vikrama[16]20, Āshāḍha śu. 2, Sunday. Irregular.	Do.	Records that a temple of Mahāvira was caused to be constructed by <i>Dō</i> ° Tējapāla, son of Gōiā of the Prāgavaṁśa, who was a resident of Gaṁdhāra, along with his wife, son and brothers (names given) with the grace of Vijayadāna-sūri and Hīravijaya-

						sūri of the Tapā-gachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 48, No. IV.
3660	<i>Simhāsana</i> of an image in a temple to the south-east of the same Ādiśvara temple. . . .		...	Vikrama 1640, Phālguna śu. 13. . . .	Do. . . .	Records that a <i>prāsāda</i> was caused to be constructed by <i>Ṭhākora</i> (<i>Ṭhākura</i>) Karamasi with his wife Mali and a number of other persons (names given). <i>ibid.</i> , p. 50, No. XI.
3661	Pair of <i>pādukas</i> in a small temple to the west of the same temple.	Mughal . . .	Akbar	(1) Vikrama 1652, Bhādrapada śu. 11. (2) Vikrama 1652, Mārgaśīrsha ba. 2, Monday, Pushya = 1595 A.D., December 8.	Do. . . .	Contains a string of epithets of Hiravijaya sūri of the Tapā-gachchha including the one referring to his having been honoured by the emperor, who is stated to have died by starvation (<i>anaśana</i>), at Unnatadurga on the first date. Also records that his <i>pādukas</i> (foot-prints) were caused to be made by <i>Sam</i> ° Udayakaraṇa of Stambha-tīrtha (i.e. modern Cambay) and consecrated by Vijaya-śēnasūri probably on the second date. Further records the obeisance of <i>Mahōpādhyāya</i> Kalyāṇavijaya-gaṇi and <i>Pam</i> ° Dhana-vijaya-gaṇi. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 59-60, No. XIII.
3662	North wall of a temple near Hāthipoḷa, in the Vimalavasi Ṭuṅk.	Jasavanta, ruling from Navinapura . . .	(1) Vikrama 1675, Śaka 1541, Mādha-va (Vaiśākha), Arjunapaksha (śu.) 3, Rōhi-ṇī, Wednesday = 1619 A.D., April 7. (2) Vikrama 1676, Phālguna śu. 2, Friday, Rē-vatī = 1620 A.D., February 25.	Do. . . .	Gives the genealogy of the two ministers Sāhi Vardhamāna and Sāhi Padmasimha, sons of Amara and his wife Liṅgadēvi, belonging to the Upakēśa-jñātī and Lālaṇa-gōtra, residents of Navya-nagara. Gives the <i>paṭṭa-vali</i> of the Añchala-gaṇa from Āryardkshita-sūri to Kalyāṇa-sāgara. Records that on the first date the two brothers caused to be made and consecrated (?) 204 images of Śāntinātha and other Jinas, and that a huge <i>prāsāda</i> with 8 <i>chaturmukhas</i> and 72 shrines for Jinas were caused to be constructed at Navya-nagara and that a magnificent <i>prāsāda</i> was caused to be constructed and a number of images installed there at Śatrumjaya by Padma-simha. Further records that on the second date Padmasi

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>GUJARAT—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>PALITANA TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>ŚATRUŃJAYA HILL <i>Contd.</i></p>					
3663	Pair of <i>pādukas</i> in a small temple in the north-west of the Kharataravasī Ṭuṅk.	Mughal	Nūradīna Jahāṅgīra Savāī	Vikrama 1625, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Friday= 1619 A.D., April 16.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	<p>(simha) accompanied by a <i>mahāsaṃgha</i> undertook a pilgrimage to Vimalagiri (i.e. Śatruṅjaya) along with Kalyāṇasāgara-sūri and installed the images of Śrēyāṃsa and other Jinas in a <i>prāsāda</i> which was constructed by himself. The <i>praśasti</i> was composed by Mu° Dēvasāgara, the pupil of Vāchaka Śrī-Vinayachandra-gaṇi. <i>ibid.</i>, pp. 64-66 and 39, No. XXI ; Bhandarkar's List, No. 967.</p> <p>Gives the genealogy of <i>Samghapati</i> Rūpaji, son of Sam° Sōmajī and his wife Rājaladē of the Prāgvāṭa-jñāti and the Laghuśākhā, residents of Ahammadā[bāda*]. Records that a pair of foot-prints (<i>pādukas</i>) of Ādinātha was caused to be made by him accompanied by his wife, son etc., at Vimalāchala (i.e. Śatruṅjaya) on the occasion of the consecration of Śrīyugādīdēva of the Chaturmukha-vihāra which was renovated and to which was added a <i>prākāra</i> by him. Also records that the <i>pādukas</i> were conse-</p>

						crated by Śrī-Jinarāja-sūri of the Bṛihat-Kharataragachchha. Further records the obeisance of Bhuvanakīrtti-gaṇi. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 60-61, No. XV ; Bhandarkar's List, No. 965.
3664	Gaumukha shrine at the entrance of the great temple in the Kharataravasi Tūnk.	Do. . .	Do. . . .	Do. . .	Do. . . .	Gives the genealogy of <i>Sam</i> ^o Rūpaji, son of <i>Sam</i> ^o Sōmaji and his wife Rājaladē belonging to the Laghu-śākhā and the Prāgvāta-jñāti, residents of Ahammadā[bāda*]. Records that an image of Ādinātha was caused to be made by Rūpaji accompanied by a number of his relatives at Vimalāchala (i.e., Śatruñjaya) after causing the renovation of the Chaturmukha-vihāra and putting up of a <i>prākāra</i> to it. The image was consecrated by Jinarāja-sūri accompanied by <i>Āchārya</i> Jinasāgara-sūri and others. The <i>Paṭṭavali</i> of the Kharatara-gachchha is traced right from Udyōtana-sūri to Jinarāja-sūri. Also refers to prince Khōsrū and the governor of Rājanagara (i.e. Ahmadābād), <i>Suratāṇa</i> Khurme. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 61-62, No. XVII ; Bhandarkar's List No. 965.
3665	Shrine of the great Chaumukha temple (No. 310). Image in the south.	Do. . .	Do. . . .	Do. . .	Do. . . .	Contents similar to those of No. 3664 above with the difference that here the names of some of the pontiffs are omitted and one or two more details about the emperor Akbar are added. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, p. 62, No. XVIII.
3666	Image in the west in the same shrine.	Do. . .	Do. . . .	Do. . .	Do. . . .	Contents same as those of No. 3664 above. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 63, No. XIX.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT— <i>Contd.</i> BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT —<i>Contd.</i> PALITANA TAHSIL— <i>Contd.</i> ŚATRUÑJAYA HILL—<i>Contd.</i>					
3667	Image in the north in the same shrine.	Mughal	Nūradīna Jahāṅgīra Savāī	Vikrama 1625, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Friday= 1619 A.D., April 16.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Contents similar to No. 3664 above with the difference that here some details of the emperor Akbar are omitted. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 63-64, No. XX.
3668	Base of an image in the Kharataravasī Ṭuṅk, immediately to the north-east of the great <i>Chaumukha</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Damaged at the right end. Gives the genealogy of <i>Sam</i> Sūrajī, son of <i>Sam</i> Nāthā and his wife Nārīṃgadē belonging to the Prāgvāṭa-jñāti and inhabitants of Rājanagara (i.e. Ahmadābād). Records that Sūrajī together with his wife and adopted son caused to be made an image of Śāntinātha. It was consecrated probably by Jinarāja-sūri of the Kharatara-gachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 67, No. XXIII.
3669	Base of another image in the same place.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gives the genealogy of Sumdaradāsa and Sasha(kha)ra, the sons of <i>Sam</i> Ratanajī and his wife Sūjāṇadē belonging to the Prāgvāṭa-jñāti and residents of Rājanagara (Ahmadābād). Records that the two brothers caused to be made an image of Śāntinātha

						in the name of their father and it was consecrated by Jinarāja-sūri of the Kharatara-gachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , No. XXIV.
3670	A second pair of foot-prints in the same temple. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records that a pair of <i>pādukas</i> (foot-prints) of Ādinātha was caused to be made by <i>Saṃi</i> ^o Rājasī, son of <i>Sā</i> ^o Jayavaṃta and his wife Jayavaṃtadē, belonging to the Ōsavāla-jñāti and the Lōḍhā-gōtra, with his wife, son, brothers etc., at the time of the renovation and consecration of Śatruñjaya; and the pair of <i>pādukas</i> was consecrated by Jinarāja-sūri belonging to the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Simha-sūri and of the Bṛihat-Kharatara-gachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 61, No. XVI.
3671	A cell or chapel attached to the north-east corner of the great Ādiśvara temple, close to the cells containing inscriptions Nos. 3656 and 3657 above.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records that a <i>dṛgharī</i> (cell ?) was caused to be made in the Chaturmukha temple at Vimalāchala (i.e. Śatruñjaya) by <i>Sāha</i> Shī (Khī) majī and Sūpajī, sons of <i>Sāha</i> Bhavāna and his wife Rājaladē belonging to the Śrīmālī-jñāti and inhabitants of Ahamadāvāda during the pontificate of Kalyāṇa-sāgara-sūri of the Amchalagachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 67, No. XXII.
3672	A pair of <i>pādukas</i> north side, in a temple to the west of the Kharataravasi Tūnk.	Vikrama 1682, Jyēshtha ba. 10, Friday = 1626 A.D., June 9. . . .	Do. . . .	Records that <i>Sam</i> ^o Thādarū, son of <i>Sā</i> ^o Śrīmalla, a <i>Bhāṇḍasālīka</i> (store-keeper) and his wife belonging to Upakēsa-vaṃśa and inhabitants of Jēsalamēru (Jaisalmer), together with their sons Hararāja and Mēgharāja caused to be made a place for or with the <i>pādukas</i> (i.e. foot prints) of the 1452 <i>Gaṇadharas</i> , beginning with Pundarika and ending with Gautama for the increase of the merit (evidently for them). This was consecrated by Jinarāja-sūri of the Kharatara-gachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 68, No. XXVI.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>GUJARAT—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT —<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>PALITANA TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>ŚATRUÑJAYA HILL—<i>Contd.</i></p>					
3673	Shrine of “Bhīmadēva” the great rock-cut image, wall beside the door-way. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1686, Chaitra śu. 15.	Sanskrit and local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged in lines 6-9. Records the pilgrimage to Vimalāchala (Śatruñjaya) by <i>Sāhā</i> Tukajī, described as a resident of Dēvagiri in the Dakṣiṇa-dēśa and as belonging to the Śrīmala-jñāti and Laghu-śākhā and his wife <i>Bā°</i> Tējaladē accompanied by their son and other relatives. Refers to some renovation work caused to be done by the pilgrims at the instance of a teacher (name lost). <i>ibid.</i> , p. 72, No. XXIX.
3674	Dīgambara temple, small court to the north-east of the great Ādiśvara temple.	Mughal	Shahjahan	Vikrama 1686, Śaka 1551, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Wednesday =1630 A D., April 7. . . .	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives the list of the spiritual heads in the line of Kumṇakunda-Āchāryā in the Balātkāra-gaṇa, the Sarasvatī-gachchha and the Mūla-saṃgha from <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Sakalakīrtti to <i>Bhā°</i> Padmanāṃdi. Gives the genealogy of <i>Samghavī</i> Dūṃgarasi and his brother <i>Samghavī</i> Rāghavajī and records that these two persons along with their wives caused to be made an image of Śāntinātha in a Jaina temple on the Śatruñjaya hill. Their perpe-

						tual obeisance is also recorded. A figure of a couching antelope, facing proper right, is seen in the middle of the writing. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 72 and 40, No. XXX.
3675	Door-way of the Śēshakōṭa temple, facing the south door of the great Ādiśvara temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1696, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Sunday = 1639 A.D., April 28.	Do. . . .	Records that a <i>prāsāda</i> was caused to be constructed and an image of Pārśvanātha was caused to be made by <i>Samṅhavi</i> Gōvimḍaji, son of <i>Samṅhavi</i> Sachā and his wife Tējabāi, residents of Divabamḍira (Diu), with his wife Vayajabāi and parents and that the image was consecrated by <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Vijayadēvasūri of the Tapā-gachchha. <i>Yuvarāja</i> Śrī-Vijayasimha-sūri is mentioned. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 72-73, No. XXXI.
3676	Temple of Śēshakōṭa, left hand column.	....	....	Vikrama 1710, (<i>dik-śaṣi-jaladhi</i> ?), Jyēshṭha śu. 6.	Do. . . .	Seems to record that Sahasrakūṭa-tīrtha was caused to be constructed and 1008 images of the Arhats were established in it by Rāyasimha, son of Varḍdamāna, at the instance of Vijayasimha-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha with the help of Vinayavijaya. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 73, No. XXXII.
3677	Another column in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1710, Jyēshṭha śu. 6, Thursday = 1654 A.D., May 11.	Do. . . .	Records that the Sahasrakūṭa-tīrtha was caused to be constructed by Sāmanasimha, Thānasimha, Rāyasimha, Kanakasimha, Ugrasēna and Rishabhadāsa, sons of Sā° Varḍdhamāna and his wife Vālhādē belonging to the Ukēśa-jñāti and Vṛiddha-śākhā, residents of Ugrasēnapura, along with Sā° Jagatsimha, Jīvaṇadāsa and others, at the instance of their father for his religious merit. They were instructed by Vijayaprabhasūri of the Tapā-gachchha to undertake this work. The consecration was done by <i>Upādhyāya</i> Vinaya Vijayagaṇi, disciple of <i>Mahōpādhyāya</i> śrī-Kīrttivijaya-ga[ṇi]* with the help of Śāntivijaya-gaṇi, Dēvavijaya-

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—<i>Contd.</i> BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT <i>—Contd.</i> PALITANA TAHSIL— <i>Contd.</i> ŚATRUÑJAYA HILL— <i>Contd.</i>					gaṇi and Mēghavijaya-gaṇi. Mentions <i>sūtradhāra</i> Manaji. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 73-74 and 38, No. XXXIII.
3678	A <i>siddhachakra</i> slab in the south corridor of the Kharataravasī Ṭuṅk.	....	....	Vikrama 1783, Māgha śu. 5	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Engraved around an eight-petalled lotus design. Records that a <i>siddhachakra</i> was caused to be made by Aṇamdi-bāi, wife of Shē(Khē)tā of the Śrimali-laghu-śākhā, resident of [Sa]dhaṇapura and probably it was consecrated by <i>Upādhyāya</i> śrī-Dīpachamdra along with his disciple <i>Pamḍita-pravara</i> Dēvachamdra. It is stated that these priests belonged to the <i>śākhā</i> of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Jinachamdrasūri. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 77, No. XXXIV.
3679	Base of the image on the right side of the principal one in the Pañchapāṇḍava temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1788, Māgha śu. 6, Friday=1732 A.D., January 21.	Do.	Records that an image of [Bhī]ma-muni was caused to be made by Dulichamdra, son of Sa° Kikā of the Kharatara-gachchha and it was consecrated by <i>Upādhyāya</i> Dīpachamdra-gaṇi. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 77, No. XXXV.

3680	Base of the principal image in the same temple.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records that an image of Yādhiṭṭira (Yudhishṭhira) was caused to be made by the same individual as in No. 3679 above. Other details are the same as in above. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 77, No. XXXVI.
3681	Door of a square temple opposite the south-west corner of the great Ādiśvara temple, outside.	....	....	Vikrama 1788, Śaka 1653, Māgha śu. 6, Friday=1732 A.D., January 21.	Do.	Records that an image of Chāṁdraprabha was caused to be made by Sā° Prēmajī (also known as Chēuli due to his earlier stay in Chēulanagara) son of Varddhamāna and his wife Ratnabāi belonging to the Śrīmālī-jñāti and the Vṛiddha-śākhā, inhabitants of Sūratibarmdira (Surat) at the instance of Vijayadayā-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha and it was consecrated by Sumatisāgara-sūri of the same gachchha. Also records that the image was made by the <i>śilpis</i> Tulajārama and Vanamāli, and the record was written by Pam° Ha[m]-saratna. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 77, No. XXXVII.
3682	Vimalavasi Tūnk, right hand side when going towards the Hāthi-pola, about half-way up.	....	....	Vikrama 1791, Vaiśākha śu. 8, Pushyārka (Pushya ?)= 1735 A.D., April 18.	Do.	Gives the genealogy of Bhaṇḍārī Ratnasimha a mahāmāntri, son of Bha° Udayakaraṇa and his wife Udayavāntadēvi of the Ōsavāla-Vṛiddha-śākhā and the Nāḍūla gōtra and records that he caused to be made an image of Chintāmaṇi-Pārśvanātha at the time of Vijayadayā-sūri, of the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Vijaikshamā-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha (Tapā-gachchha). Ratnasimha is described as the ruler of Marusthala and Gurjarā-dēśa, as having caused the Amāri edict to be proclaimed in the Gurjara-dēśa and as one who destroyed Dharadas and Śakas. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 77, No. XXXVIII.
3683	South-wall, out-side the shrine door of a temple in the Chhī-pāvasi Tūnk.	....	....	Vikrama 1794, Śaka 1659, Āshāḍha śu.	Do.	Gives the genealogy of Bham° Sivachāṁdajī, son of Bham° Rūpachāṁdajī of the Ōisavāṁśa and the Vṛiddha-śākhā and probably

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—<i>Contd.</i> BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT —<i>Contd.</i> PALITANA TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i> ŚATRUÑJAYA HILL—<i>Contd.</i>			10, Sunday = 1737 A.D., June 26.		records that he caused to be renovated a <i>chaitya</i> (temple) and caused to be established an image of Pārśvanātha along with his son Harashachandra. The image was consecrated by <i>Pamḍita</i> Dēvachandra, the pupil of Dīpachandrajī, described as having consecrated <i>chaityas</i> at Śatruñjaya, Girināra and Ābū. Mentions Dūmgaravāla Sa° Bhairavadāsa, son of Kisanadāsa and Muradhara the resident of Jētaraṇa. The record was written by Kisōradāsa of Vikānēra (Bikāner). A post script records the installation of an image of Nēmanātha (Nēminātha). Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 77, No. XXXIX.
3684	Temple on the south of the way to the Hāthipola, in Vimalavasi Tuṅk.	....	....	Vikrama 1810, Māgha śu. 13, Tuesday = 1754 A.D., February 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that an image of Sumatinātha was caused to be made by <i>Samghavi</i> Kachara, Kikā and the rest of the members of the <i>Samgha</i> and it was consecrated by all the <i>sūris</i> . A figure of a peacock is carved in a square space in the middle of the writing. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 78, No. XI.

3685	South side corner of a temple in the outer compound of the Ādiśvara temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1814, Māgha ba. 5, Monday=1757 A.D., January 10	Do.	Records that a <i>prāsāda</i> (temple) with <i>śikhara</i> of Nēminātha was caused to be constructed by <i>Vō. Kēśari-saṁgha</i> (saṁgha), son of <i>Vō. Lādhā</i> and his wife <i>Prāṇakumara</i> , son of <i>Vō. Dipacharṇda</i> , son of <i>Vō. Sakalacharṇda</i> of the <i>Prāgvāṭa-jñāti</i> and the <i>Laghu-śākhā</i> , inhabitant of <i>Rājanagara</i> (Ahmadābād); and that it was consecrated by <i>Udaya-sūri</i> . <i>ibid.</i> , p. 78, No. xli.
3686	Base of an image in a temple on the south side of the way to the Hāthīpoḷa.	....	....	Vikrama 1815, Vajśākha śu. 6, Wednesday =1759 A.D., May 2.	Do.	Records that an image of <i>Pārśvanātha</i> was caused to be made by <i>Sa^ś Kuyarajī Lādhā</i> of <i>Bhāvanagara</i> for (his) merit and it was consecrated by <i>Rājasāma-sūri</i> of the <i>Laghupōśāla-gachchha</i> . A figure of a coiled serpent is carved in the middle of the writing. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 78, No. xlii.
3687	Modī Premachand's temple.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1822, Phālguna śu. 5, Thursday = 1767 A.D., March 5. (2) Vikrama 1862, Chaitra śu. 2, Friday=1806 A.D., March 21.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records that <i>Gāṁdhī</i> Parasōtamasūdarajī along with his brother's sons <i>Amāidāsa</i> etc., residents of <i>Mēśāṇā</i> and belonging to <i>Viśā-dēśāvāla-Tapāgachchha</i> caused the construction of a <i>dērī</i> on the <i>Siddhāchala</i> (i.e. <i>Śatruñjaya</i>) and (the making) of two images on the first date. Also seems to record that <i>Bhāī</i> <i>Kubēra</i> performed a pilgrimage to <i>Siddhāchala-mahātīrtha</i> on the second date. The record was written by <i>Lālavijaya</i> . Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 78, No. xliii.
3688	Vimalavasī Tuṅk, small temple on the south of the Vāghana-poḷa.	....	....	Vikrama 1843, Śāka 1708, Māgha śu. 11, Monday = 1787 A.D., January 29.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that an image of <i>Ādinātha</i> was caused to be made by <i>Sam. Prēmācharṇda</i> , son of <i>Mō. Lavajī</i> (and his wife <i>Suśilāra-tahabāī</i>), son of <i>Mōdī Ravajī</i> of the <i>Śrī-māli-jñāti</i> and the <i>Vṛiddha-śākhā</i> , belonging to the <i>Paramāra-varṇśa</i> and <i>Kāśyapa-gōtra</i> and a resident of <i>Rājanagara</i> ; and it was consecrated by <i>Vijayajinairṇdrasūri</i> of the <i>Tapā-gachchha</i> . Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 78, No. xliv.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—Contd. BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT—Contd. PALITANA TAHSIL—Contd. ŚATRUŃJAYA HILL—Contd.					
3689	Modi Premachand's Ṭuṅk, image in the principal temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1860, Śaka 1726, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Monday= 1804 A.D., May 14.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the dedication of an image of Śāmtinātha by Sā°. Harashachamda, son of Sā° Hīrāchamda (and his wife Kumarabāi), son of Sā° Rāyakaraṇa of the Śrī-māli-jñāti and the Vṛiddha-śākhā, resident of Damaṇabamdira (i.e. modern Daman) who was honoured by Puratakāla-pātasāhi (the king of Portugal). <i>ibid.</i> , p. 78, No. xlv.
3690	Base of an image in the temple on the right upon entering the aforesaid Ṭuṅk.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records that a new image was caused to be established in the new temple of Vījñaharā Pārśvanātha by Savāichamda, son of Prēmachamda Jhavērachamda and his wife Jōyati, a <i>jhavērī</i> (jeweller) of the Usavāla-jñāti, a resident of Sūritabimdira (i.e., Surat), during the time of Vijaya Daivamdra-sūri of the <i>gachchha</i> of the Vijaya Āṇamda-sūri. An image is stated to have been installed in the name of Prēmachamda and other sons of Jhakūbāi and was consecrated by Vijaya Jinēmdra-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 78, No. xlvi.

3691	A column in the Śeṣhakōṭa temple. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records that an image of Sahasrakuṭa-jina was caused to be made by Dāhābhāi, son of Sa° Lālabhāi, son of Sa° Bhāisāji, of the Śrīmāli-jñāti, probably at the instance of Puṇyasāgara-sūri of Nēvār belonging to the Amchala-gachchha. The image was consecrated by Śrī-Vijayajināmdra-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 78, No. xlviii.
3692	Another column in the same temple. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records that Shubachāmdabhāi, son of Dāhābhāi caused to be made an image of Sahasrakuṭa-jina, which was consecrated by Vijaya-jinēmdra-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha. Mentions Śrī-Gauhala Unṇaḍaji of Nēvār. See No. 3691 above. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 78, No. xlix.
3693	A tank by the road-side, part of the way down the hill. . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1861, Śaka 1726, Dhātā(Dhātri), Mārgaśirsha śu. 3, Wednesday, Pūrvaśāḍhā=1804 A.D., December 5.	Do. . . .	Records that a tank called Ichhākumḍa was caused to be constructed for the benefit of the pilgrims by Ichhābhāi, son of Sāha Nihālachāmdabhāi of the Śrīmāli-jñāti, resident of Sūratabimḍira (i.e., Surat), during the time of Puṇyasāgara-sūri of Amchala-gachchha, when the Gōhila Unṇaḍaji was ruling over Pālitāṇā. This work was undertaken at the instance of Nihālachāmda and the work was done by Sāha Bhāichāmda and Sāha Ratnachāmda. The record was perhaps written by Dhana-sāgaragaṇi. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 79, No. li.
3694	Modi Premachand's Tuṅk, a cell or a chapel in the north corridor. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1875, Māgha ba. 4, Sunday=1819 A.D., February 14.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the dedication of an image of Suvaddhinātha by Mānakumāra, wife of Sē. Sivaji-Mulaji, an image of Chāmdraprabha by Hējī, wife of Sē. Dugarasi-Mulaji, and an image of Mallinātha and a <i>dēhari</i> (i.e. cell) by [I]mdra, wife of Kāmṭiyā Hēmaji-Tōkarāsī. Mentions Śrī-Chāmdraprabha Mūlanāyakaji of the Tapā-gachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 79, No. liii.

C. -INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS— *Contd.*

Sl No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—<i>Contd.</i> BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT —<i>Contd.</i> PALITANA TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i> ŚATRUÑJAYA HILL—<i>Contd.</i>					
3695	A small temple to the south of Puṇḍarika's. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1885, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Thursday=1828 A.D., April 17. .	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records that a temple of Candra-prabhujina was caused to be constructed on Siddhāchala (i.e. Śatruñjaya) at the instance of <i>Śrāvikā</i> (female ascetic) Gulābadē[vi] by Bābu Harshachandajī and Visanachandajī, sons of Kēśavadāsajī of the Dūgaḍa-gotra, inhabitants of Bālūchāra. It was consecrated by Jina-harsha-sūri of the Kharatara-gachchha. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 79, No. liv.
3696	Hēmabhāi's Tūnk, at the entrance. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1886, Śaka 1751, Māgha śu. 5, Friday=1830 A.D., January 29. .	Do. . . .	Records that a <i>prāsāda</i> (temple) was caused to be constructed and an image of Puṇḍarika gaṇadhara was caused to be established at Śatruñjaya-tīrtha by Lallubhāi, son of <i>Sētha</i> Pānābhāi (and his wife Mughivahu), son of <i>Sētha</i> Vakhatachanda Khuśyālachanda of the Uśa-varṇsa-jñāti and the Vṛiddhaśākhā, resident of Rājanagara (Ahmadābād), and the consecration took place during the time of <i>Bhāṭṭaraka</i> Śā[m*] tisāgara śūriśvara of the Sāgara-gachchha. This work was undertaken for the religious

						merit of the uncle of Lallubhāi. There is a figure of a lotus carved in the middle. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 79, No. lv.
3697	Seat of an image, south of Puṇḍarika's temple in the entrance to Hēmabhāi Vakhat-chand's Ṭuṅk.	....	....	Do. . .	Do. . .	Records that a temple was caused to be constructed and an image of Pārśvanātha caused to be made for the welfare and religious merit of Bāi Rāmīmakumyara, wife of <i>Sāha</i> Harakhachamda, son of <i>Sāha</i> Mūlachamda of the Uśa-Vamśa-jñāti and the Vṛiddha-śākhā, resident of Rājanagara (Ahmadābād), by her mother Jhavērabāi, wife of <i>Dōṣī</i> Kushalachamda, in the time of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Rājēmdrasāgara-sūri of the Amchala-gachchha. Mentions <i>Dō</i> ° Nathuchamda and others. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 79, No. lvi.
3698	Hēmabār's Ṭuṅk, north wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the principal temple.	....	....	Do. . .	Do. . .	Records that a <i>Chaturvinśatīrthakarapaṭṭa</i> with <i>hrimkāra</i> was caused to be made by Mōtichamda, son of <i>Sāha</i> Malukachamda and his wife Kusalabāi of the Ōśavamśa-jñāti and the Vṛiddha-śākhā, resident of Rājanagara (Ahmadābād). It was consecrated by the <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> of the Kharataragachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 79, No. lvii.
3699	South wall of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.	....	....	Do. . .	Do. . .	Records the making of a <i>Pañchaparamēshī-(īhi) pada</i> , with <i>ōmkāra</i> by the same individual who figures in No. 3698 above. Other details are the same. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 79, No. lviii.
3700	A shrine in Hēmabhāi's Ṭuṅk.	....	....	Do. . .	Do. . .	Records that a temple was caused to be constructed and an image of Chamdraprabha caused to be established for the welfare of her husband by Ichhāvahu, wife of Nagīnadāsa, son of <i>Sēṭha</i> Himābhāi, son of <i>Sēṭha</i> Vakhatachamda Khuśyālachamda of the Ōśa-vamśa-jñāti and the Vṛiddhaśākhā, resident of Rājanagara (Ahmadābād) and consecrated in the time of Śāntisāgarasūri

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—<i>Contd.</i> BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT —<i>Contd.</i> PALITANA TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i> ŚATRUŃJAYA HILL—<i>Contd.</i>					
3701	Kharatarvasī Ṭuṅk, temple at the north-east corner.	....	....	Vikrama 1887, Vaiśākha śu 13,....	Sanskrit (corrupt) Nāgarī	<p>of the Sāgara-gachchha. See No. 3696 above. <i>ibid.</i>, p. 79 No. lix.</p> <p>Records that in the reign of Gōhala Kāmdhājī Kumvara Nōghanaājī of Pādaliptanagara, a <i>vihāra</i> (temple) was caused to be constructed and an image of Kumthanātha was caused to be established at Vimalāchala (Śatruñjaya) by Gajamalājī son of Himatarāmmajī, son of Sa° Tilōkachaṁdajī of the Vṛiddha-śākhā and the Ukēśa-jñāti, belonging to the Luṇiya-gōtra, resident of Ajamēra (Ajmer), and consecrated by <i>Pam</i> Dēvachaṁda, in the time of Jinaharsha-sūrajī of the Kharatara-gachchha. <i>ibid.</i>, p. 79, No. lx.</p>
3702	One of the shrines round the court of Hēmaḥbhār's Ṭuṅk, north side.	....	....	Vikrama 1888, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Śōrivāsara Sunday = 1832 A.D., May 20.	Do.	<p>Records that two images of Chaṁdra-prabhu (bha) and one of Vāsapūjya were caused to be established by Khēmakuvarabāi, wife of Nihālachaṁda, son of Sāha Paṁnāchaṁda of the Ōsavāla-jñāti, resident of Ahammadābāda, in the time of Jinaharsha-sūri of the</p>

						Kharatara-gachchha and they were consecrated by <i>Pam. Dēvachandra. ibid.</i> , p. 80, No. lxi.
3703	Hēmaabhāi's Tuṅk, north corridor, room No. 2.	....	....	Vikrama 1889, Śaka 1755, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Do.	Records that an image of Chamdraprabha was caused to be established by Kapurachandraji, son of Jasarūpaji, son of <i>Pārakha</i> Panāji of the Prāgvāṭa-jñāti, for his welfare and it was consecrated in the Tapā-gachchha. Sirōhinagara and Ratalāmanagara are also mentioned. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 80, No. lxiv.
3704	Principal temple in the Hēmaabhāi's Tuṅk, south wall.	....	....	Vikrama 1889, Śaka 1755, Vaiśākha śu. 12, Wednesday=1833 A.D., May 1.	Do.	Records that a <i>Pañchapramēṣṭi</i> (<i>shṭhi</i>) <i>pa[da]</i> , containing an <i>ōmkāra</i> was caused to be made by Ujamabāi, wife of Lasha(kha)-michandra, son of <i>Sā°</i> . Sagadārachandraji of the <i>Ōṣa</i> vāmśa-jñāti and the Vṛiddha-Śākhā, resident of Rājanagara (i.e., Ahmadābād). It was consecrated in the Tapā-gachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 80, No. lxvi.
3705	Hēmaabhāi's temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> north wall, east corner, see No. 3698 above.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records that a <i>Chatuṣvīmśa Tīrthamkarapaṭṭa</i> containing <i>hrīmkāra</i> was caused to be made by Ujamabāi of the <i>Ōṣa</i> vāmśa-jñāti, inhabitant of Rājanagara. See No. 3704 above. <i>ibid.</i> , No. p. 80, No. lxvii.
3706	Small shrine on the south corridor of the same.	....	....	Vikrama 1889, Śaka 1755, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Wednesday=1833 A.D., May 1, f.d.t. 10	Do.	Records that a <i>Vihāra</i> (temple) was caused to be constructed and an image of Dharmānātha together with 7 <i>parikaras</i> was caused to be established at Vimalāṃchala (Śatruñjaya) by Ujamabāi, daughter of <i>Sē°</i> Vakhatachandra of the <i>Ōṣa</i> vāmśa-jñāti and the Vṛiddha-śākhā, inhabitant of Rājanagara (Ahmadābād) and it was consecrated in the time of Śāmtisāgarasūri of the Śāgara-gachchha. Seems to record the construction of a <i>dēhari</i> and a <i>dharmaśāla</i> by the same lady. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 80, No. lxii.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>GUJARAT—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>PALITANA TAHSIL—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>ŚATRUÑJAYA HILL—<i>Concl'd.</i></p>					
3707	Hēmaabhāi's Ṭuṅk, a shrine in the south corridor, room No. 4.	....	....	Vikrama 1889, Śaka 1755, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Wednesday=1833 A.D., May 1, f.d.t. '10	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records that a <i>chaitya</i> (temple) was caused to be constructed and an image of Ṛṣhabha-dēva was caused to be established at Vimalāchala (Śatruñjaya) by Paradhāmnavaṁ, wife of Sūryamala, son of Śrēṣṭhī Vakhatachamda of the Ukēśa-jñāti and the Vṛiddha-śākhā, resident of Rājanagara (Ahmadābād) and it was consecrated in the Sāgara-gachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 80, No. lxiii.
3708	Shrine of the temple in the north-east of the court.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records that a <i>Chaturmukha</i> image was caused to be established at Vimalāchala (Śatruñjaya) in his name by Sē° Hēmaabhāi son of Sē° Vakhatachamda and his wife Jaḍāvabāi, son of Sē° Khusāla chamda of the Ōśavāla-jñāti and the Vṛiddha-śākhā, resident of Ahmadābād. His relatives, viz., his wife Kamkuvahu, son Naginadāsa and his wife Ichhāvahu, second son Prēmābhāi and his wife Sāmka-līvahu, and his sister Bāi Rusha(kha)maṇi, Bāi Prasana and Bāi Mōti are mentioned. It was consecrated by Bhaṭṭāraka Śāmti-sāgara-sūri of the Śā(Sā)gara-gachchha. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 80, No. lxv.

3709	Temple out-side the gate of Puṇḍarika temple of the Kharataravasī Ṭuṅk and next to that containing inscription No. 3701 above.	....	....	Vikrama 1891, Māgha śu. 5, Monday = 1835 A.D., February 2.	Do. . .	Records that when Pratāpa-siṃghaji, son of Nōghaṇaji, son of Gōhala Kāṁdhāji ruled over Pādaliptanagara Imḍracharṁdaji, son of Nihālacharṁdaji of the Ōśavāla-jñāti, the Dugaḍa-gōtra and the Vṛiddha-śākhā, a resident of Makasūdāvāda-Bāluchara caused to be made an image of Rishabhanātha at Vimalāchala. It was consecrated in the time of Jinaharsha-sūriśvara of the Bṛihat-Kharataragachchha by Pam° Dēvacharṁdra, pupil of Pam° Jayavāṁtaji, pupil of Vā° Ka. ji. Cf. <i>ibid</i> , p. 81, No. lxviii.
3710	Base of an image in the enclosure of the great Chaumukha on the east, next to No. 3709 above.	....	....	Vikrama 1892, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Friday= 1835 A.D., May 1.	Do. . .	Records that when Pratāpasimghaji, son of Nōghaṇaji, son. of Gōhēla Kāṁdhāji ruled over Pādaliptanaya(ga)ra Bābu Pratāpasimghaji brother of Bābu Bāhadarasimghaji son of Bābu Budhasimghaji of the Dugaḍagōtra, the Ukkēsa-jñāti and the Bṛihatśākhā visited Śatrumjaya along with his wife Mahētābakumhara and caused to be made the images of Śambhava-nāthaji, Pārśvanāthaji and Śitalanāthaji at Vimalāchala. The images were consecrated by Pam° Dēvacharṁdra, pupil of Pam° Jayabhadraji, pupil of Vā° Kanakaśēkharaji of the Vṛihat-Kharataragachchha in the time of Jinaharshasūriśvara. Mentions Tōḍaramalaji and others. See No. 3709 above. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 81, No. lxix.
<p style="text-align: center;">MAHARASHTRA AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT SHRIGONDA TAHSIL</p>						
3711	SHRIGONDA.—Inscription in a well.	....	....	Śaka 1684 Narṁdana, Śrāvāṇa śu. 9.	Marāṭhī Nāgarī	Mentions certain Nārō-Māhadēva [Parāḍa] and Sagunābāi-siṁde. Noticed in PRAS. W. C., 1890-91, No. 819.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
3712	<p>MAHARASHTRA - <i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT <i>—Concl'd.</i></p> <p>SHRIGONDA TAHSIL—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>SHRIGONDA—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>Another inscription in an old well outside the village.</p> <p>POONA DISTRICT</p> <p>MAVAL TAHSIL</p>	....	....	Śaka[1700]....	Marāṭhi, Nāgarī	Seems to record the renovation of a stepwell by Bhagava(m)ta, the son of Viṭala. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 820.
3713	BEDSĀ.—Right hand side door way in the verandah of the main cave. . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Records the gift of Pusaṇaka (Pushya), son of the banker (<i>sāhin</i>) Ānada (Ānanda), from Nāsika. In characters of about the 1st century B C. Lüder's List, No. 1109.
3714	Wall behind the <i>stūpa</i>. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Records that this is the <i>stūpa</i> (<i>thupa</i>) of the hermit (<i>āraṇaka</i>) and mendicant (<i>Peḍapātika</i>) Gōbhūti, who lived at Mārakuḍa (Marakūṭa) and it was caused to be made by his pupil (<i>[amī]vāsin</i>) the devoted Asālamita (Ashāḍhamitra). In characters of about the 1st century A. D. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 1110.

3715	Water cistern. Above.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of Sāmaḍinikā, the daughter of a Mahābhōya (Mahābhōja), the Māṇḍavi (Māṇḍavī) Mahārathini (wife of a Mahārathi) the wife of Āpadēvaṇaka. In characters of the 1st-2nd centuries A. D. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 1111.
<p style="text-align: center;">RAJASTHAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHITTORGARH DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHITTORGARH TAHSIL</p>						
3716	CHITTÖRGARH.—Jaina tower. Stair case. Inside. Inscriptions No. 1.	....	....	....	....	Contains the numerical figures representing 62 and 4.
3717	No. 2	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Shu</i> 32..
3718	No. 3	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Narapati</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
3719	No. 4	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Sh[ā]lāṇa</i> . Do.
3720	No. 5	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Dēpāla</i> . Do.
3721	No. 6	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: Do. Do.
3722	No. 7	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Malasi</i> . Do.
3723	No. 8	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Harapatni</i> . Do.
3724	No. 9	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Vārā</i> . Do.
3725	No. 10	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Malasa</i> . Do.
3726	No. 11	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Vanau</i> . Do.
3727	No. 12	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: Do. Do.
3728	No. 13	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Vanau</i> . Written in the lateral inverted manner. Do.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>Contd.</i> CHITTORGARH DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i> CHITTORGARH TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i> CHITTORGARH—<i>Contd.</i>					
3729	No. 14 . . . . .	....	....	....	Nāgarī . . .	Reads: <i>Māla</i> . In Characters of about the 16th century.
3730	No. 15 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Māne</i> . Do.
3731	Base of the small Jaina tower. Inscriptions. No. 1 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Sātalā</i> . Do.
3732	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Sātaṇa</i> . Do.
3733	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Sātalya</i> . Do.
3734	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dēpāla</i> . Do.
3735	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Sātala</i> . Do.
3736	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Sājaṇa</i> . Do.
3737	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Sātala</i> . Do.
3738	No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dēpāla</i> . Do.
3739	No. 9 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.

3740	No. 10	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Sāmala</i> . Do.
3741	No. 11	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Sāmata</i> . Do.
3742	No. 12	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Harasama</i> . Do.
3743	No. 13	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Sātana</i> . Do.
3744	No. 14	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Dēpāla</i> . Do.
3745	No. 15	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Padama</i> . Do.
3746	No. 16	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : Do. Do.
3747	No. 17	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Harasama</i> . Do.
3748	No. 18	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Sājaṇa</i> . Do.
3749	No. 19	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Sāmata</i> . Do.
3750	No. 20	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Sāmālā</i> . Do.
3751	Sādhvi temple. Inscriptions. No. 1	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Sutra-Hirādēy. ta.</i> Do.
3752	No. 2	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Vikrama 1564	Do.	.	Records only the date.
3753	No. 3	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Vikrama 1529	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	.	Seems to record some construction by Pāshulā. Details are not clear.
3754	No. 4	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Sutrā-Paravata nāthī-uta</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
3755	No. 5	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Dēvī-Sāyāṇha-saṁdhyā-Rudrāṇī</i> . Do.
3756	No. 6	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Paravata</i> . Do.
3757	No. 7	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Sutra-Hāmā</i> . Do.
3758	No. 8	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Padamā</i> . Do.
3759	No. 9	Vikrama 1554	Do.	.	Mentions <i>Haradāsa</i> .

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>Contd.</i> CHITTORGARH DISTRICT <i>—Contd.</i> CHITTORGARH TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i> CHITTORGARH—<i>Contd.</i>					
3760	No. 10 . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads : <i>Shēshā uta saka[tā]</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
3761	No. 11 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Dēvī-Lakshmī sutradhāra-Gagā</i> . Do.
3762	No. 12 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Sutradhāra-Saṁkara</i> . Do.
3763	No. 13 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Śūtra-Tōlhā</i> . Do.
3764	No. 14 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Sutradharā-Hirādāsa-Gaṁgā</i> . Do.
3765	No. 15 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Dēvī-Chakrēśvarī</i> . Do.
3766	No. 16 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Kānta</i> . Do.
3767	No. 17 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Sūtra-Haradāsa</i> . Do.
3768	No. 18	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Chāpā</i> . Do.
3769	No. 19	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Dēvī-Brahmāṇī</i> . Do.
3770	No. 20	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Dāsā-ghōsā</i> . Do.

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3771	No. 21	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Shatādēvī-Kshēmaṅkarī</i> . Do.
3772	Adbhud temple. Wall inside. Inscriptions. No. 1	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Sutradhāra-Narasamgha</i> . Do.
3773	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Parāshētama</i> . Do.
3774	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Tējā</i> . Do.
3775	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3776	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3777	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : 4 and <i>Tējā</i> . Do.
3778	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Tējā</i> . Do.
3779	No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3780	No. 9 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Haradāsa</i> . Do.
3781	No. 10 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Haradāsa</i> | 4. Do.
3782	No. 11 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Haradāsa</i> | Do.
3783	No. 12 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dēvī</i> . Do.
3784	No. 13 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Haradāsa</i> . Do.
3785	No. 14 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Chāpā</i> . Do.
3786	No. 15 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3787	No. 16 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : 5 <i>Chāpā</i> . Do.
3788	No. 17 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Chāpā</i> . Do.
3789	No. 18 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3790	No. 19	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Kānha</i> . Written in the lateral inverted manner. Do.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>Contd.</i>					
	CHITTORGAGH DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i>					
	CHITTORGARH TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i>					
	CHITTORGARH—<i>Contd.</i>					
3791	No. 20 . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads : <i>Kālhā</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
3792	No. 21 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3793	No. 22 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Kānhā</i> . Do.
3794	No. 23 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Kālhā</i> . Do.
3795	No. 24 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Kānhā</i> . Do.
3796	No. 25 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Chēhaḍa</i> . Do.
3797	No. 26 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Gōyamda</i> . Do.
3798	No. 27 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Gōdada</i> . Do.
3799	No. 28	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Kēsava</i> . Do.
3800	No. 29	Do. . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3801	No. 30	Do. . .	Reads : Do. Do.

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3802	No. 31	Do. . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3803	No. 32	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Shētā</i> . Do.
3804	No. 33	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Shētā</i> . Do.
3805	No. 34	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Mahēsa</i> . Do.
3806	No. 35	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Rāja</i> . Do.
3807	No. 36	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3808	No. 37	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Rājā</i> . Do.
3809	No. 38	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3810	No. 39	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Dēvī</i> . Do.
3811	No. 40	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3812	No. 41	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Chāhaḍa-Sātala</i> . Do.
3813	No. 42	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Nāmā</i> . Do.
3814	No. 43	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Jōdhā</i> . Do.
3815	No. 44	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Pāmmā</i> . Do.
3816	No. 45	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Pāravata</i> . Do.
3817	No. 46	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Hōlā</i> . Do.
3818	No. 47	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3819	No. 48	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Lētā</i> . Do.
3820	No. 49	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Shēshā</i> . Do.
3821	No. 50	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Lashamaṇa</i> . Do.
3822	No. 51	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Jōdhā</i> . Do.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>Contd.</i>					
	CHITTORGARH DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i>					
	CHITTORGARH TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i>					
	CHITTORGARH—<i>Contd.</i>					
3823	No. 52 . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads : <i>Shīyā</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
3824	No. 53 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Hīrā</i> . Do.
3825	No. 54 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Sutra-Shēlā Dharama</i> . Do.
3826	No. 55 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>[Gaṃ]gāsutaṇa Kisanā Varmā Sava</i> . Do.
3827	No. 56 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Sētāshamṇa</i> . Do.
3828	No. 57 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Nē[ta]</i> . Do.
3829	No. 58 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Gaura</i> . Do.
3830	No. 59 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Rāmā</i> . Do.
3831	No. 60	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Ga[ṇē]sa</i> . Do.
3832	No. 61	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Gaṇapa</i> . Do.
3833	No. 62	Do. . .	Reads : Do. Do.

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3834	No. 63	Do	.	Reads : <i>Shēmā</i> . Do.
3835	No. 64	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Sā[m]tā</i> . Do.
3836	No. 65	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Mālāsāja</i> . Do.
3837	Big tower. Inscriptions. No. 1						....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Saravaṇa</i> . Do.
3838	No. 2	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Tadāji</i> . Do.
3839	No. 3	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Lāshṇamu[ru]dā</i> . Do.
3840	No. 4	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Mōlhā</i> . Do.
3841	No. 5 Below the above No. 3840	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	..	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Nīla</i> . Do.
3842	No. 6 Below the above No. 3841	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Kēlā</i> . Do.
3843	No. 7	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Shētā</i> . Do.
3844	No. 8	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Mōlhāṇa</i> . Do.
3845	No. 9	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Kāla</i> . Do.
3846	No. 10	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Rēḍā</i> . Do.
3847	No. 11	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Shīmarāja</i> . Do.
3848	No. 12	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Mahaṇasī</i> . Do.
3849	No. 13	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Karaṇā</i> . Do.
3850	No. 14	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Mahaṇasī</i> . Do.
3851	No. 15	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Sōḍhā</i> . Written in the lateral inverted manner. Do.
3852	No. 16	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Mūjā</i> . Do.
3853	No. 17	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Rāma</i> . Do.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN— <i>Contd.</i> CHITTORGARH DISTRICT —<i>Contd.</i> CHITTORGARH TAHSIL— <i>Contd.</i> CHITTORGARH—<i>Contd.</i>					
3854	No. 18 . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads : <i>Bādhū</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
3855	No. 19 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Pōmā</i> . Do.
3856	No. 20 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Mūjā</i> . Do.
3857	No. 21 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3858	No. 22 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Jōgā</i> . Do.
3859	No. 23 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Jōgā-ghaṭitam</i> . Do.
3860	No. 24 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Mōlhāṇa</i> . Do.
3861	No. 25 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Nāpā-ghaṭitam</i> . Do.
3862	No. 26 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Sutra-Chōshā</i> . Do.
3863	No. 27 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Mōlhāṇa</i> . Do.
3864	No. 28 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Rēḍā</i> . Do.
3865	No. 29 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Jaita</i> . Do.

3866	No. 30	....	....	....	Do	Reads : <i>Shīmarāja</i> . Do.
3867	No. 31	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Udhā</i> . Do.
3868	No. 32	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Nāpā</i> . Do.
3869	Jaina temple. Wall, outside. Inscriptions. No. 1	....	....	...	Do.	Reads : <i>Chhītaka</i> . Do.
3870	No. 2	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : [<i>Sutra</i>] <i>Jālapa-suta-chchatara</i> . Do.
3871	No. 3	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Parubatanāthā-Vata</i> . Do.
3872	No. 4	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Pāma[vā]chhāuta</i> . Do.
3873	No. 5	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Narabadā</i> . Do.
3874	No. 6	....	....	...	Do.	Reads : <i>Paravata</i> . Do.
3875	No. 7	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Jējā</i> . Do.
3876	No. 8	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Dēvī-Vāsavi</i> . Do.
3877	No. 9	....	....	...	Do.	Reads : <i>Sāraṁga-chāgā</i> . Do.
3878	Figure of a <i>dēvī</i> with a drum in her hands. Below the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the numerical figure showing 36.
3879	Wall in the same temple. Out- side.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Āsādāsā</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
3880	Doo-way in the same temple.	....	....	...	Do.	Reads : <i>Chōshā</i> . Do.
3881	Wall in the same temple. Inside. No 1	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Hīrā</i> . Do.
3882	No. 2	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : Do. Do.
3883	No. 3	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Narabadā</i> . Do.
3884	No. 4	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Hīrā</i> . Do.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>Contd.</i> CHITTORGARH DISTRICT —<i>Concl.</i> CHITTORGARH TAHSIL—<i>Concl.</i> CHITTORGARH—<i>Concl.</i>					
3885	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads : <i>Tīkau</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
3886	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3887	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3888	Door-way in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3889	Wall of the same temple. Inside. No. 1 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dāsā</i> . Do.
3890	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Bēṇā</i> . Do.
3891	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3892	Mōkalji's temple. Wall Inscip- tion No 1 . . . . .	....	....	...	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Śrīḥ</i> || <i>Gaiḍa</i> . Do.
3893	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Śrīḥ</i> || <i>Jahaḍa</i> . Do.
3894	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Śrīḥ</i> || <i>Sīlū</i> . Do.
3895	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	...	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Śrīḥ</i> || <i>Mākalu</i> | Do.

3896	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Śrīḥ</i> || <i>Pālḥē</i> || Do.
3897	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Śrīḥ</i> || <i>Lasamaṇa</i> . Do.
3898	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Śrīḥ</i> || <i>Sāḍha</i> . Do.
3899	No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Śrīḥ</i> || <i>Śīla</i> . Do.
3900	No. 9 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Śrīḥ</i> || <i>Udā</i> . Do.
3901	North door-way opposite, in the same temple. Inscriptions. No. 1 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Haru</i> . Do.
3902	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Rajana</i> . Do.
3903	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Pagha</i> . Do.
3904	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Līva</i> . Do.
3905	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Liba</i> . Do.
3906	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3907	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Māghā</i> . Do.
3908	No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Liba</i> . Do.
3909	No. 9 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
3910	No. 10 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : Do. Do.
SIROHI DISTRICT						
ABU ROAD TAHSIL						
3911	MOUNT ĀBŪ.—Vimalashāh temple, pillar in the lower <i>maṇḍapa</i>	Vikrama 1308, Phālguna ba. 11. Friday = 1252 A.D., March 8.	Do. . . .	Records the renovation of the temple of Ādi- nātha by <i>Sā°</i> Salasha[kha]ṇa, the son of <i>Sā°</i> Vijā, the son of Saṁdhāraṇa who was the son of Kharatara <i>Sā°</i> Dūlaha, a resident of Jāvālipura and belonging to the Chamdra- gachchha accompanied by his paternal

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>Contd.</i> SIROHI DISTRICT—<i>Concl'd.</i> ABU ROAD TAHSIL—<i>Concl'd.</i> MOUNT ĀBŪ—<i>Concl'd.</i>					
3912	Side wall of cell-shrine No. 49.	....	....	Vikrama 1378, Vaiśākha śu. 9.	Local dialect, Nāgari	<p>grand-mother Rājū, mother Sāū and wife Mālhaṇadēvi. It is stated that the work was done for the merit of <i>Sāvū</i>, the mother of Salasha(khā)ṇa, Transcribed in <i>Arbuda Prāchīna Jaina Lekha Saṁdōha</i>, pt. II, p. 70, No. 185.</p> <p>Records probably the renovation of the shrine of Śrī-Saṁtanātha (Śāntinātha) by Vasā° Jagapāla with his wife Jāsaladēvi and brothers Vasā° Bhimajāla, Jagasīha, and Jaitā who were the sons of Śrē°[Sri]-Āsakuāra. Seems to state that the image was installed by Kaka-sūri. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i>, p. 61, No. 157.</p>
3913	Base of an image close to the principal image in the main temple of Ādinātha.	....	....	Vikrama 1378, Jyēshṭha ba. 9, Monday= 1322 A.D., May 10.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	<p>Records that an image of Ādinātha was caused to be made by <i>Ṣaṁgha</i> Gōsaṭa, son of <i>Ṣaṁgha</i> Dēsala of Mā[m°]ḍavyapuri, <i>Ṣaṁgha</i>, son of <i>Sā°</i> Bhīmā, <i>Ṣaṁ°</i> Dhana-sīha, son of <i>Ṣaṁ°</i> Gōsala and <i>Sā°</i> Lālā, son of <i>Som°</i> Maṇasīha and also by Vijāḍa,</p>

						on the advice of śrī-Jñānachandra-sūri of the <i>paṭṭa</i> of śrī-Dharmaghōṣha-sūri for the merit of their family. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 10-11, No. 4.
3914	Vasishṭha-muni's temple. Stone built into a wall close to the entrance door-way.	....	Mahārāṇa Khēta	Vikrama 1523, Chaitra śu. 15, Friday=1467 A. D., March 20.	Do. . . .	Contains a praise of sage Vasishṭha, wherein he is stated to have brought the Arbuda mountain from the Himālayas. Records the obeisance of <i>Svāmi</i> Naṁdarāja. Also records the grant of 50 <i>ṭaṅkāś</i> by the chief every year evidently to the temple of Vasishṭha. Transcribed in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 256-57.
3915	Below No. 3914	....	....	Vikrama 15[2]4, Vaiśākha śu. 9, Saturday=1468 A. D., April 30.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Records a variety of gifts like <i>arahaṭa</i> , money etc., given by <i>Pādhi</i> śrī-Mallinātha, <i>Bhamḍāri</i> Hīrarāula etc., probably to the temple of Vasishṭha, and received by <i>Pādhi</i> Rāyamala. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 256-57.
3916	Vimalashāh temple: <i>Simhāsana</i> in cell-shrine No. 13 in the corridor.	....	Bhīma	Vikrama 1119	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that an image (probably the one on the throne of which this record is engraved) was caused to be made by Śivadēvī, wife of the minister Śānti of [D]hārāpa-driya-saṁtāna for the welfare of her sons Nīnna and Gīgā. Transcribed in <i>Arbuda Prāchīna Jaina Lēkha Saṁdōha</i> , Part II, P. 37, No. 63. Bhandarkar's List, No. 137.
UDAIPUR DISTRICT						
UDAIPUR TAHSIL						
3917	ŚRĪNGĪ-RISHI.—A slab built into a wall at Śrīngī-ṛishī hill.	Guhila	Mōkala	Vikrama 1485 (<i>bāṇa-vasu-śruti-charṇ-dra</i>), Nabah (Śrāvāṇa) śu. 5, Sunday=	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a well by the king and its consecration on the given date on the holy Śrīngī-ṛishī for the spiritual welfare of his dear wife Gaurāmbikā of the Bāghelā family, who was probably no more. Composed by Vāṇivilāsa and engraved by the <i>sūtradhara</i>

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Concl.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN <i>Concl.</i> UDAIPUR DISTRICT — <i>Concl.</i> UDAIPUR TAHSIL — <i>Concl.</i> ŚIRŪŒĠ-RISHI — <i>Concl.</i>					
3918	UDAIPUR.—A satī-pillar in the Victoria hall museum. Find-spot : Lōhārī, Udaipur Tahsil and District.	Chāhamāna	Prithvirāja (III)	1427 A. D., July 27, f. d. t. '76 (The year was Chai trādi). Vikrama 1236, Āshāḍha ba. 12.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Phaṇa, son of Haḍa. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIII, pp, 230 ff. and plate. Seems to record that this (viz., the pillar on which the inscription is engraved) was for the mother Kālī [.] of Āsaṇa-sala, the son of Vāgaḍi Salakhāṇa. Cf. <i>A. R. Rajaputana Museum of Ajmer</i> for 1922-23, pp. 2-3; Bhandarkar's List, No. 391.

	UTTAR PRADESH					
	JHANSI DISTRICT					
	LALITPUR TAHSIL					
3919	CHĀNDPUR.—On the pedestal of an image of boar.	....	....	Vikrama 1207, Jyēshṭha, ba. 11, Sunday = 1151 A. D., May 13.	Sanskrit (corrupt) Nāgarī	Mentions certain Udayapāla who belonged to the Mahā-pratīhāra family and Vatsagōtra. Cf. Bhandarkar's List No. 277.
	LUCKNOW DISTRICT					
	LUCKNOW TAHSIL					
3920	LUCKNOW.—A colossal image of a Jina seated crosslegged in meditation on a richly embroidered cushion in the Museum, (No. J. 145).	....	....	Vikrama 1134	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that the image (evidently the one on which this inscription is engraved) was caused to be made by Śrīdēva who belonged to the Māthura-saṁgha of the Svētāmbara (Śvētāmbara) sect.
3921	Pedestal of an image in the same Museum. (No. J 809).	....	....	Do. . .	Do. . .	Mentions Vijayasim[ha]. Other details are lost.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH</p> <p>NALGONDA DISTRICT</p> <p>NALGONDA TALUK</p>					
1	RĀJUPĒṬA.—Slab over the tank bund. (impression from the Chief Epigraphist, Archaeological Survey of India, Mysore).	Qutb Shāhī	Malik Qutbu 'l-Mulk	A.H. 935 (words), Sha 'bān 16= 1529 A.D., April 25	Persian prose & verse, Naskh	States that the tank of the village Yampūr was constructed during the time of the chief (who is spoken of as His Lordship Masnad-i- 'Āli Ulugh A'zam Malik Qutbu' l-Mulk) by Bābā Khān, a retainer of the greatest of the Maliks, Malik Qiwāmu'l-Mulk. Further states that the builder had sought assistance from the masters and obtained guarantee (<i>qaul</i>) that of the crop grown in the neighbourhood of the tank, one share will be given to the state (<i>Diwān</i>), two were to be used for the public welfare, and one for the builder who had taken pains and spent his personal money over the construction. The builder also dedicated his share to the <i>langar</i> (i.e. free-kitchen) of the Twelve Imāms. Also states that he obtained on free-hold lease that much land below the tank in which 5 <i>kuṛe</i> seeds could be sown with the intention that the produce therefrom would be utilised for the repairs of the bridge. Ends with an imprecation against those seeking to violate the above provise.

DELHI						
2	DELHI.—National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi. Slabs in the Museum. No. 1. Find-spot: not known.	[Mamlūk]	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged and fragmentary. Extant portion refers to the completion of some building to the reign of (name of the king and other particulars including the date lost but assignable on palaeographical grounds to the 13th century.
3	No. 2. Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Extant portion contains a single word <i>ulā'ika</i> (i.e. Those). In characters of, about the 16th century.
4	MIHRAULI.—Grave situated just to the right of the Delhi-Gurgaon Road, to the south-west of the Quṭb-Minār. Head-side.	....	....	A.H. 616 (words), Jumādā II 19, Monday = 1219 A.D., September 1 (Sunday)	Persian, Naskh	Slightly damaged. Records the death of Sipahsālā[r] 'Izzu'd-Dīn Bakhtiyār.
GOA						
PANAJI DISTRICT						
PANAJI TALUK						
5	VELHĀ GOĀ.—Slab in the Archaeological Museum. Find-spot : Veluz, (Impression from the Chief Epigraphist, Mysore).	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 1001, Ramaḡān = 12 1593 A.D., June 2	Do. . . .	Damaged. Purports to be royal order of the king, (erroneously) called therein Ṣahīru'd-Dīn. It refers to a few officials, namely, Sarlaskhar Mubārizu'd-Dīn Farhād Khān, Sarnaubat I'timādu'd-Daulat A'zam Khān and I'tibār Khān in connection with the royal entrenchment ((<i>alang-i-Khāss</i>)).

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>GUJARAT</p> <p>KAIRA DISTRICT</p> <p>CAMBAY TAHSIL</p>					
6	CAMBAY.—Mosque in Bhoi-wārī locality, Maḥalla Kot Agar. Inner face of the lintel of the porch.	Tughluq	Firūz Shāh	A.H. 767 (words)= 1365-66 A.D.	Arabic & Persian, <u>Thulth</u>	States that the mosque was built by Hāji Muṣliḥ Shīrāzī during the governorship of Maḥharu'l-Khawāṣṣ Mufarraḥ Sulṭānī, the Royal Ink-stand-bearer (<i>Dawīdār</i>). Ends with an imprecation.
7	Chhōṭī.—Masjid near the Darbār, to the east of the Jamī' Mosque, same Maḥalla. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 819 (words), Ṣafar 20, Night of Sunday=1416 A.D., April 19	Arabic, Kūfī & Naskh	Records that this is the grave of Bībī Sa'ida Khātūn daughter of Malik Ṣahīru'd-Dīn Maṣṣūr Sirāju'l-Mulk (and) maternal granddaughter of the deceased Malik-i-Tujjār and wife of Malik Farid (son of) Nīẓam (son of) Khusrāw, Royal Reporter (<i>Khāṣṣ-nawīs</i>). Date that of her death.
8	Mosque called Furja Mosque. Do.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verse 18). In characters of about the 14th century.

9	Slab in the west wall, to the right of the central <i>mihrāb</i> , same mosque.	Sulṭāns of Gujarat	Aḥmad Shāh I	A.H. 815 (words), Muḥarram 1 = 1412 A.D., April 13	Do.	States that the old mosque which was ruined and lying desolate was reconstructed on the given date, out of his personal money, by Aḥmad son of Maḥmūd son of Muḥammad son of Amīr Majdu'd-Dīn al-Āṣaf Khānī.
10	Mosque near Lāl-Maḥal. Loose slab (broken into several pieces).	....	....	A.H. 1251, Rajab 24 = 1835 A.D., November 15	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Damaged. States that this is the grave of Wazīra Bū daughter of Muḥammad 'Alī, who died on the given date.
11	Headstone of a grave in the courtyard of the same mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	States that this is the grave of Khwāja Aḥmad son of Shihābū'd-Dīn son of Kamālu'd-Dīn al-Qazwīnī. In characters of the 18th century.
12	Loose slab kept in a room of the same mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1269 (& chronogram) = 1852-53 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque by Muḥammad Kāẓim. Composed by Qādir.
13	Billī Masjid in Qāziwādā. Loose slab.	....	....	....	Arabic (?), Naskh	Fragmentary and damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 14th century.
14	Ṣad-i-Awwal Mosque. Slab in the southern wall of the courtyard.	....	....	A.H. 1123 & chronogram (& words), Dhū'l-Qa'da 11, Tuesday = 1711 A.D., December 10	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb son of 'Abdu'l-Qādir son of Muḥammad Mūsā, a man of great learning and excellence.
15	Ḥusainī Masjid. Slab in southern wall.	....	....	A.H. 1255, Muḥarram 26 = 1839 A.D., April 11	Arabic prose & Urdū verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Sayyid Faql-i-'Alī son of Sayyid Diwānī Ghauthī and eulogises him as a great saint.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabat	Remarks
	GUJARAT— <i>Contd.</i> KAIRA DISTRICT— <i>Contd.</i> CAMBAY TAHSIL— <i>Contd.</i> CAMBAY— <i>Contd.</i>					
16	Loose slab, same mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1120, Ramaḡān 27 =1708 A.D., November 29	Persian, Nasta'liq	Incomplete. Records (very probably the death of) Muḡammad 'Iwaḡ son of Ḥāji 'Abdu'llāh son of Ḥāji Ikh _l āḡ.
17	Graveyard called Abdālonkā-Qabrastān. Grave of Miskīn Shāh. Headstone.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Fragmentary. An epitaph, but extant portion contains only religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, Verse 21, and Chapter II, verse 255). In characters of about the 15th century.
18	Grave near Shaikhāji-kī-Bāoli, to the east of the Tomb of Parwāz Shāh. Headstone.	....	....	A.H. 983 (words), Jumādā I 25, Monday =1575 A.D., September 1 (Thursday)	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of a lady named Momina daughter of Dhu'l-Faḡār Khān.

19	Qanātī Mosque near the Tomb of Ghāzī Shahīd in Maḥalla Pirajpur. Slab in the wall, to the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, part of verses 255-56 and the First Creed). In characters of about the 14th century.
20	Nagīna Masjid. Slab in the northern wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Contains the famous Tradition of the Prophet about the merits of constructing a mosque. In characters of about the 15th century.
21	Near the above.	....	....	A.H. 1273, Rabi'ī 30, Sunday= 1856 A.D., November 28, (Friday)	Arabic & Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque by 'Ā'isha Bī daughter of Miyān Kaḡwā (son of) Raḥmān and Jiwān Bī daughter of Faqīrā (son of) Rajab.
22	Hānḍiā Masjid in Maḥalla Kaṭiārī Bāzār. Slab in the northern wall.	....	....	A. H. 912 (words) Muḥarram 3 =1506 A.D., May 26	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by 'Izzu'd-Dīn son of Mujibu'd-Dīn son of 'Izzu'd-Dīn son of (name illegible) son of Zainu'd-Dīn (?) al-Qazwīnī.
23	Loose slab in the same mosque.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary. Contains a hemistich in praise of some lofty building, probably a palace. In characters of about the 17th century.
24	Another loose slab, same place.	....	....	A.H. 1295, Sha'bān 13= 1878 A.D., August 12	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of Khadija Bū daughter of 'Alī Bhā'ī.
25	Nākrāt Pol Mosque, in Maḥalla Sayyidwāḡā. Slab in the west wall, over the pulpit.	....	....	A.H. 1251 (words)= 1835-36 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque by 'Abdu'l-Qādir.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—Contd.					
	KAIRA DISTRICT—Contd.					
	CAMBAY TAHSIL—Contd.					
	CAMBAY—Contd.					
26	Graveyard called <u>Mughal</u> Qabristān. Loose slab.	....	....	A.H. 749 Rabi'I 8, Friday = 1348 A. D., June 6	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> with <u>Riqā'</u> flourish	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Records the martyrdom of <u>Fakhru</u> 'd-Dīn Abū Bakr son of Ibrāhīm son of Ādam al-Quraishī, the respected chief.
27	Open Tomb called Surati Maqbara, same place. Headstones of graves. No. 1, north-east corner.	....	....	A.H. 1220 (& chronogram), Ramaḍān 30, Friday=1805 A.D., Decem- 22	Arabic prose & Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mīr Sayyid Muḥammad <i>alias</i> Mīr Bāhā son of the deceased Mīr Abū Ṭālib Ṭāliqānī.
28	No. 2, to the south-west of the above.	....	....	A.H. 1293 (& chronogram), Rabi' I, 5= 1876 A.D., March 31	Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u> , <u>Naskh</u> in <u>Ṭughrā</u> & Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Fāṭima Begam.

29	No. 3, to the south of the above.	....	....	A.H. 1327, Rajab 7= 1909 A.D., July 25	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that this is the grave of Bibi Jān Bābā, who died on the date given.
30	No. 4, in the south-west corner.	....	....	A.H. 1261 = 1845 A.D., January 10 to December 29	Do. . .	Records the death of Muḥammad Amin Khān son of Bāqir Khān and great grandson of Fakhru'd-Daula Mumtāzu'l-Mulk, <i>alias</i> Mīrzā Muḥammad Momin Khān Bahādur Dilāwar Jang Dailamī. Also refers to the deceased as a devoted servant of Muḥammad Akbar Shāh Bādshāh Ghāzī (A.H. 1221- 1253).
31	No. 5, to the east of the above.	....	....	A.H. 1197 (& chronogram) =1782-83 A.D. . .	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Began Jān, a follower of (Ḥaḡrat) 'Alī.
32	Tomb called Baṛā Maqbara adjoining the Mughal Qabra- stān. Headstones of graves. No. 1. . . . .	....	...	A.H. 1127 (& chronogram) Sha'bān= 1715 A.D., August	Do. . .	Records the death of some one (name not specified).
33	No. 2. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1198 (& chronogram), Ṣafar 28, Thursday night=1784 A.D., January 22 . . .	Do. . .	Records the death of Nūru'd-Dīn Najmu'd- Daula, a staunch Shī'a. Composed by Jauhar.
34	No. 3. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1204 (& chronogram), Jumādā I 22, Sunday= 1790 A.D., February 7	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Khān-i-Khānān Najmu'd- Daula Najm Khān. Composed by Jauhar.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>GUJARAT—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>KAIRA DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>CAMBAY TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>CAMBAY—<i>Contd.</i></p>					
35	No. 4. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1229 (& chronogram), Jumādā II 1, Sunday = 1814 A.D., May 21 (Saturday)	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Jugni <u>Khānam</u> described as a lady of renown.
36	Octagonal Tomb to the west of the Baṛā Maqbara. Headstone of a grave. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1290 (& chronogram) <u>Dhu'l-Hijja</u> 7 = 1874 A.D., January 26	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Muḥammad Kāzīm, a learned man.
37	Graves to the west of Baṛā Maqbara. Headstones. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1207 (& chronogram), Ramaḡān = 1793 A.D., April-May	Do. . . .	Records the death of Mirzā Bāqir.

38	No. 2. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1187 (chronogram) =1773-74 A.D.	Do . . .	Records the death of a lady named Kanīz Fāṭima (?). Composed by Faḡl-i-'Alī.
39	Another octagonal Tomb, to the east of Baṛā Maqbara. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	...	....	A.H. 1239 (& chronogram), Ṣafar 24, Thursday night=1823 A.D., October 30	Do. . .	Records the death of Faṭḥ 'Alī Khān.
40	No. 2. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1267 (chronogram), Rabī' I 18, Saturday= 1851 A.D., January 21 (Tuesday)	Do. . .	Records the demise of the Amīr 'Alī Yāwar Khān Bahādur, a descendant of Mu'min Khān and governor of the capital (i.e. Cambay).
41	No. 3. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1298 (& chronogram & words), Dhu'l-Hijja= 1881 A.D., October-November	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Najmu'n-Nisā.
42	Another Tomb-enclosure to the north of Baṛā Maqbara. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1182 (& words), Sha'-bān last day i.e. 29= 1769 A.D., January 8	Arabic prose & verse, Naskh	Records the demise of Mīrzā Muḥammad Zamān son of Mīrza Muḥammad Jafar son of Nawwāb Mīrzā Muḥammad Bāqir son of Nawwāb Mīrzā Sayyid Ḥusain son of Nawwāb Khālifa Sulṭān al-Ḥusainī al-Mar'ashī.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—Contd.					
	KAIRA DISTRICT—Contd.					
	CAMBAY TAHSIL—Contd.					
	CAMBAY—Contd.					
43	No. 2. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1199 (& words) Shā'ban 15= 1785 A.D., June 23	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of Mirzā 'Abdu'l-Bāqī son of Mirzā 'Alāu'd-Dīn Husain son of Nawwāb Mirzā Muhammad Bāqir son of Nawwāb Mirzā Sayyid Ḥassan son of Nawwāb Mirzā 'Alau'd-Dīn Husain son of K̤halifa Sultān al-Husainī al-Mar 'ashī.
44	No. 3. . . . .	....	....	A.H. (chronogram), Ramaḡān 10, Saturday	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of some lady. Name of the deceased and year lost. In characters of about the 18th century.
45	Graves to the north-west of Baṛā Maqbara. Headstones. No. 1. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1254 (& chronogram), Dhu'l-Hijja 22, Monday =1848 A.D., November 19 (Sunday)	Do.	Records the death of Mir Muhammad 'Ali, a descendant of the Holy Prophet and a Safawid prince.

46	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1189, Sha'bān= 1775 A.D., September- October	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Epitaph. Name of the deceased not clear.
47	No. 3.	....	....	A H. 1254, Şafar 11 = 1838 A.D., May 6	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Sakīna Khānam daughter of Mirzā Bahādur 'Alī.
48	No. 4.	....	....	A.H. 1215 (& chronogram), Rabī' II 12, Wednesday= 1800 A.D., September 2	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mirzā Muḥammad Mahdī son of Mirzā 'Alī Asghar, a follower of 'Alī.
49	Headstone of a grave nearby.	....	....	A.H. 1279 (words), Şafar 16, Thursday= 1862 A.D., August 13 (Wednesday)	Do.	Records the death of Muḥammad Riqā, the Kotwāl.
50	Headstone of a grave a little further.	....	....	[A.H.]	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Epitaph, but details not clear. In characters of about the 16th century.
51	Graveyard known as Qabrastān-i-Mirān Sayyid 'Alī. Headstone of a grave in a Tomb enclosure.	A.H. 1160 (& words & chronogram), Rabī' I, night of 10=1747 A.D., March 11	Arabic Prose & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mirzā Zainu'l-'Ābidīn entitled Najm Khān Bahādur son of Mirzā Muḥammad Amīn of the Najm-i-Thūnī (family). Persian poem composed by Munsif.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—<i>Contd.</i>					
	KAIRA DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i>					
	CAMBAY TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i>					
	CAMBAY— <i>Contd.</i>					
52	Loose slab in the same enclosure. Finspot : Same graveyard.	....	....	A.H. 786 (words) Jammādā II 15=1384, A.D., August 4	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Records the death of a person whose name is lost but who was popularly known as Ibn Uṣaiba'a al-Maṣḥḥadī (i. e. originally from Maṣḥḥad in Iran).
53	Loose slab near the grave of Mirān Sayyid 'Alī. Do.	(1) A.H. 785 (words), <u>Dhu'</u> l-Qa'da 28 Monday = 1357 A.D. November 12 (Sunday) (2) A.H. 772 (words), <u>Dhu'</u> l-Qa'da 28 Friday=1371 A.D., June 13	Do.	Damaged. Records on the first date the death of Ahmad son of Yūsuf son of Ḥasan son of (name illegible) who was a Ḥāfiẓ of the <i>Qur'ān</i> (i.e. knew it by heart). The slab was probably put up on the second date.

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54	Headstone of a grave, same place.	Arabic, Nasta- 'liq	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (Second Creed). In characters of about the 18th century.
55	Headstone of another grave.	....	....	A.H. 1099 (& words), Rabi' I 11, Thursday = 1688 A.D., January 5	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	States that this is the grave of <u>shaikh</u> 'Abdu'r-Raḥīm son of <u>Shaikh Khān</u> Muḥammad a' ṣ-Ṣiddiqī al- Kāzerūnī.
56	Dargāh of Bārā <u>Shāhīd</u> . Slab in the northern wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contins religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, part of verse 19). In characters of about the 17th century.
MEHSANA DISTRICT						
PATAN TAHSIL						
57	PĀṬAN.—Mosque near the Dar-gāh of Maqbul <u>Shāh</u> in Maḥalla Pakhāliwāḍa. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains a religious formula glorifying Allāh. In characters of about the 14th century.
58	Mosque known as Nagārchi Mosque, in Ratanpole Maḥalla. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXXII, verse 18). Do.
59	Nagīna Masjid in the same Maḥalla. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Do., but part only. In characters of about the 18th century.
60	Mosque near the Tin-Darwāza. Do.	Do.	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXXII part of verse 18; Chapter IX, part of verse 21). In characters of about the 19th century.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—<i>Contd.</i>					
	MEHSANA DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i>					
	PATAN TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i>					
	PĀṬAN—<i>Contd.</i>					
61	Slab above No. 60.	....	....	A.H. 1224 (& words)= 1809-10 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by Sayyid Ya'qūb. Date probably a mistake for A. H. 1242 (see No. 62 below).
62	Slab over the main gate of the same mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1242 (& words & chronogram)= 1826-27 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque at a cost of 550 (rupees) by Sayyid Ya'qūb son of 'Dīwānji the Aglāidār in the given year during the time of Mir Sarfarāz, when Walīu-d-Dīn was the Nāẓim (governor) of Pattan (i.e. Pāṭan).
63	Khiṛkī Masjid, near the Gumaḍā Masjid. Slab above the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary and letters mostly peeled off. Epitaph, but details not clear. In characters of about the 15th century.
64	Mullā Bāqir-kī-Masjid. Do.	....	....	A.H. 855 (words), Shawwāl 17= 1451 A.D., Novemer 12	Arabic & Persian, Naskh.	Records the death of Sayyid Quṭbī Aḥmad son of Isā son of Mas'ūd locally known as ('urf) Kalīwāt.

65	Mosque in Qasīwādā. Do.	....	....	A.H. 887 (words), Jumādā II 22=1473 A. D., Nove- mber 14	Arabic, Naskh	States that this is the grave of Nizām son of Shām'un son of Muḥammad son of 'Alī son of [I]brāhīm ?.
66	Phūṭi-Masjid in Maḥalla Pinjar-koṭ. Slab in the wall, to the right of the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H., Dhu'l-Hijja 9	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque by <u>Shaiḫhā</u> . In characters of about the 15th century.
67	Slab to the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i> , same place.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter LXXII, verse 18). Do.
68	Mosque called Andarūnī-Masjid, in the same locality. In the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1298 (words), Rajab 1= 1881 A.D., May 30	Arabic & Urdū, Naskh	Records the date only.
69	In the central <i>mihrāb</i> , same mosque.	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh	Requests the visitors to pray for its builder. In characters of about the 14th century.
70	Another mosque, same Maḥalla. Slab on the entrance.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter LXXII, verse 18). Do.
71	Dhobiyon-kī-Masjid in Kandoi-Khirkī. Slab in the northern wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Tradition on the merit of constructing a mosque. Do.
72	Solārā-kī-Masjid, in Raktāwādā. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i>	A.H. 860 (words), Muḥarram 12 =1455 A.D., December 22	Do.	States that this is the grave of the great <u>Shaiḫh</u> Shamsu'd-Dīn son of 'Isā son of Ismā'il popularly known as ('urf) Lākhāt who died on the given date.

D. -ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1973-74—Contd.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—Contd.					
	MEHSANA DISTRICT—Contd.					
	PATAN TAHSIL—Contd.					
	PĀṬAN—Contd.					
73	Mosque in Mullāwād. Do.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Epitaph, but details lost. In characters of about the 14th century.
74	Slab over the main entrance, same mosque.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1197 (& words & chronogram) =1782-83 A.D. (2) V.S. 1839	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Gives only the date of the construction of the mosque. Vikrama year inscribed in Indian (Gujarātī) numerals.
75	Mosque in Ganj-i-Shahīdān Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (Tradition on the merit of constructing a mosque). In characters of about the 14th century.
76	Loose slabs, same place. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1309, Sha'bān 27= 1892 A.D., March 27	Arabic & Persian, Nasta'liq	States that this is the Tomb of Zar Bibi daughter of Amīr Khān son of Sattār Khān, the Faujdār of Patan (i.e. Pāṭan) who died on the given date.

77	No. 2.	Tughluq	Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Tughluq	....	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to record the construction of a mosque.
78	No. 3.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verses 95-96). In characters of about the 19th century.
79	Small Tomb near the above mosque in Ganj-i-Shahidān. Slab to the left side of the southern opening.	...	....	A.H. 1311 (& words), Jumādā I 5, Wednesday night 11 O'- Clock=1893 A.D., Novem- ber 14 (Tuesday)	Arabic prose & Persian verse & prose, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Amir Khān, the Faujdār (see No. 76 above), a resident of Jhālod in Panchmahal District, who died on the given date at Patan (i.e. Pātan). Further states that the tomb was built by the deceased's wife Nūr Jahān Bibi. Poetical fragment composed by Sardār.
80	Big Mosque in Maḥalla Wanāg-wādā. Slab on the main gate.	....	....	A.H. 734 (words), Rajab 1= 1334 A.D., March 8	Arabic, Naskh	Records the construction of a mosque by Diyāu'd-Dīn Muḥammad son of Muḥammad, the Ṣadr (i.e. an officer in the religious and charitable department).
81	Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> , same mosque.	....	....	A.H. 886 ? (words), Rabi' II 6 = 1481 A.D., June 4	Do. . .	Badly damaged. Records the death of the learned great <u>Shaiikh</u> (name, father's name etc. lost).
82	Slab on the <i>mihrāb</i> , same mosque.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter IX, verse 21). In characters of about the 17th century.
83	Small mosque, in the same Maḥalla. Slab on the main gate.	....	...	A.H. 787 (words), Rajab 1= 1385 A.D., August 8	Do. . .	Records the construction of a mosque (name of builder not given),

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—Concl'd.					
	MEHSANA DISTRICT—Concl'd.					
	PATAN TAHSIL—Concl'd.					
	PĀṬAN—Concl'd.					
84	Loose slab in the same mosque.	....	....	A.H. 986= 1578-79 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Records the death of Firōz son of Ibrāhīm son of Sulaimān.
85	Slab on the central <i>mihrāb</i> , same mosque.	....	....	A.H. 866 (& words), Rajab 11= 1462 A.D., April 11	Do. . .	States that the mosque was renovated by Mūsā son of Yūsuf son of Ḥasan son of Ishāq.
86	Dhobiyon-ki-Masjid near Lōṭe-shwar. Slab above the main gate.	....	....	A.H. 1043 (chronogram) =1633-34A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque.
87	Slab in the wall, above the pulpit, same mosque.	Sulṭāns of Gujarat	Maḥmūd Shāh I	A.H. 880 (words), Shā'bān= 1475 A.D., November-December	Persian verse, Naskh	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by 'Alī Shāh son of Daulat Shāh.

SABARKANTHA DISTRICT						
MODASA TAHSIL						
88	MODĀSĀ.—Slabs fixed into the ground at the entrance of the Arts College building, No. 1	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq, Local dialect, Nāgarī	Bilingual. Letters almost obliterated. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 18th century. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 71 of Appendix B.
89	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 72 of Appendix B.
90	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 73 of Appendix B.
91	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 74 of Appendix B.
PARANTIJ TAHSIL						
92	HARSOL.—Jāmi' Mosque. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....		A.H. 807 (words), Shā'bān 20= 1405 A.D., February 21	Arabic & Persian, Naskh	Records the construction of a mosque during the time of Khān-i-A'zam Khāqān-i-Mu'azzam Zafar Khān.
93	PARĀNTIJ.—Dargāh of Sikandar Shāh. On the small pillar at the head of the grave.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Basma'ia</i> & First Creed). In the same hand as No. 94 below.
94	Four sides of the same pillar, below No. 93.	Sultāns of Gujarat	Maḥmūd Shāh I	A.H. 885 (words), Ṣafar 21, Tuesday= 1480 A.D., May 2	Persian, Naskh	States that on the given date, the great Rāi and mighty Khān Sikandar Khān son of Rāi Ghiyāth son of 'Umar son of Muḥammad son of Dūdā obtained martyrdom (i.e. was killed in a battle) at the Thāna Sainhar or Sinher (Sambhar?), at the age of thirty two.

D—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1973-74—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	HARYANA AMBALA DISTRICT NARAYANGARH TAHSIL					
95	SĀDHAURĀ.—Tomb of Ḥaḡrat Muḥyiu'd-I in Thāni Shāh. Loose slab in the courtyard.	Lodi	Sikandar . . .	A.H. 897 (words)= 1491-92 A.D.	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary and damaged. Extant portion only refers to the reign of the king and contains the date.
96	Another loose slab, same place.	....	....	[A.H.]	Persian, . Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of Ṣiddiqu'n-Nisā Begam wife of Shāh Abdu'r-Razzāq. Year lost. In characters of about the 19th-20th centuries.
	GURGAON DISTRICT FEROZEPUR JHIRKA TAHSIL					
97	FEROZEPUR JHIRKĀ.—Gumbad in Shri Mool Chand's field, to the north of the town. Slab above the southern entrance.	....	....	A.H. 1105 (& chronogram), Rabī' I 9 = 1693 A.D., October 29	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of 'Abdu' l-Qawī. Composed by wajhī.

98	Tomb called Bārā-Khambā near the above. Slab in the ceiling.	....	....	A.H. 991 (& chronogram) =1583-84 A.D.	Do. . .	Records the death of a saint <u>Shāikh</u> . Composed by his disciple Ḥusain.
99	Sides of the grave, same Tomb.	....	....	A.H. 1007 (& chronogram) =1598-99 A.D.	Do. . .	Records the death of <u>Shāikh</u> Ḥāfiẓ. Composed by Ḥusain.
100	Roofless Tomb in the same field. Headside of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1129 (words), Rajab 22 = 1717 A.D., June 21	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Bibi Buzurg daughter of 'Abdu' l-Khāliq.
101	Headside of another grave, same place.	....	....	A.H. 1123 (words), Muḥarram 2 =1711 A.D., February 9	Do. . .	Records the death of Kārṭalab <u>Khān</u> Bahādur son of <u>Shāikh</u> Muḥammad Āṣaf.
102	Top of the same grave.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the religious text (First Creed and <i>Qur'an</i> . Chapter LV, verse 26). In characters of about the 18th century.
GURGAON TAHSIL						
103	SOHNĀ.—Mosque near the Hot Spring. Slab on the facade.	Mughal	<u>Shāh</u> 'Ālam II	Regnal year 15, A.H. 1188= 1774 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the Jāmi' mosque at the Kunḍ (Spring) by Mīr Ma'ṣūm <u>Khān</u> <u>Khūstī</u> .

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	HARYANA—<i>Contd.</i>					
	GURGAON DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i>					
	GURGAON TAHSIL—<i>Concl'd.</i>					
	SOHNĀ—<i>Concl'd.</i>					
104	Mosque of <u>Shāh</u> Najmu'l-Haq. On the arch of the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXVIII verses 1-3). In characters of about the 16th century.
105	Outer arch of the same <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXI, part of verse 13 and Chapter XII, part of verse 64). Do.
106	Inside the central <i>mihrāb</i> . Right side.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Allāhu Kāfī</i> (Allāh is Sufficient). Do.
107	Left side.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Allāhu 'Alī</i> (Allāh is High). Do.
108	Middle.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Yā Subhān, Hasbī Allāh</i> (O Glorious ! Allāh is Sufficient for me !). Do.

109	Below No. 108.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Contains religious text (First Creed). Do.
110	Lower side, middle.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LIX, verse 22). Do.
111	Do., right side.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do. (<i>Basmala</i> and part of the Third Creed). Do.
112	Do., left side.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do.
NUH TAHSIL						
113	PALLĀ.—Tomb of <u>Shāikh</u> Mūsā. Top of the grave.	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains religious text (First Creed). In characters of about the 18th century.
114	Marble Screen, inner side.	....	....	A.H. 733 (& chronogram) 1332-33 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Set up in recent years. Records the death of Mūsā, the saint of Palla.
115	Outer side of the same screen.	....	....	A.H. 1142 <u>Shawwāl</u> 19= 1730 A.D. April 26	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that the Screen was constructed by <u>Shāikh</u> 'Abdu's-Ṣamad son of <u>Khwāja</u> Aḥmad son of Muḥammad Hāshim, a grandson of the saint, on the given date. Cf. <i>Arch. Sur. Ind.Rep.</i> , Vol. XX, p. 135.
PALWAL TAHSIL						
116	PALWAL.—Tomb of <u>Shāh</u> Roshan Chirāgh, near the Addewālī-Masjid, Slab above the southern entrance.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1072 (& chronogram), <u>Dhu'l-Hijja</u> 8 = 1662 A.D., July 25	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Refers to the construction of the tomb of Sayyid <u>Ghīrāgh</u> of Madina. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1911-12 p. 4.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	HARYANA—Contd.					
	HISSAR DISTRICT					
	FATEHABAD TAHSIL					
117	FATEHĀBĀD.—Fort. Mosque near the Tahsil office. Slab on the facade.	....	..	A.H. 1309 (& chronogram) = 1891-92	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that the mosque was repaired by the Muslim community.
	KARNAL DISTRICT					
	PANIPAT TAHSIL					
118	PĀNIPAT.—Dēvī-kā-Mandir. Slab on the entrance to the Isthān of Buddha.	....	....	Faḡlī 1204= 1796 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq ; Local dialect, Nāgarī	Bilingual. Damaged. Purport not clear. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 76 of Appendix B.
119	Tomb Enclosure near the Police Station near the Fort. Slab on the gate.	Mughal	Humāyūn . . .	....	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Refers to the reign of the king and mentions Mīr Aḥmad a servant of His Highness (<i>Haḡrat</i>) Dīyāu'd-Dīn Amīr Nūr.

120	Tomb of Maulānā <u>G</u> hauth 'Alī. Slab on the main gate.	....	....	A.H. 1268= 1851-52 A.D.	Arabic prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXI, Part of verse 13 and a prayer for repulsion of pestilence).
	KURUKSHETRA DISTRICT					
	KURUKSHETRA TAHSIL					
121	THĀNĒSAR.—Tomb of <u>S</u> haikh Chilli. Slab above the main entrance. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1271 (& chronogram), 1854 A.D., (& chrono- gram)	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that the tomb of the saint <u>S</u> haikh Chhali was repaired by John Lawkins ? <u>Ṣ</u> āhib, the governor. Composed by <u>S</u> hafi'.
122	Pathariyā Masjid, to the south- west of the above. On the right side jamb of the second <i>mihrāb</i> from the right. . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Contains religious text about observance of decorum in a mosque. In characters of about the 18th century.
123	On the left side jamb.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to contain a Tradition of the Prophet. Do.
124	Central <i>mihrāb</i> , right side jamb.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
125	Left side jamb. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
126	Second <i>mihrāb</i> from the left, right side jamb. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
127	Left side jamb. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
128	HARYANA—<i>Contd.</i>					
	KURUKSHETRA DISTRICT <i>—Concl'd.</i>					
	KURUKSHETRA TAHSIL—<i>Concl'd.</i>					
	THĀNĒSAR—<i>Concl'd.</i>					
128	Chīniwālī Masjid, near Shaikh Chilli's tomb. On the southern minaret.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Naskh	Refers to the construction of a mosque. In characters of about the 16th century.
129	MAHENDRAGARH DISTRICT					
	NARNAUL TAHSIL					
129	NĀRNAUL.—Gate of the Tahsil Office. Slab fixed on the northern wall, inner side.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1041 = 1631-32 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a Sarāj by Rā-i-Rāyān Rāi Mukund Dās, a servant of Nawwāb Āṣaf Jāhī. The work was supervised by Mehta Rūr Mal and Tīr Dās. Published, <i>Proc. A. S. B.</i> , New Series, Vol. III (1907), p. 583.

130	Ruined mosque called <u>Shaikh Sa'-dī kā-Maqbara</u> , in <u>Mahalla Tejon-ki-Pahārī</u> . Slab on the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1044 (& chronogram) = 1634-35 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by <u>Luṭfu'llāh</u> .
131	Building called <u>Jal Mahal</u> or <u>Pānī Mahal</u> . Slab above the main entrance.	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 999 (words & chronogram) = 1590-91 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of a palace by <u>Shāh Qulī Khān</u> . Published, <i>Proc. A. S. B.</i> , New Series, vol. III. (1907), p. 641.
132	Inner side.	....	....	A.H. 1001 (chronogram) = 1592-93 A.D.	Do.	Damaged. Extant portion (one out of seven verses only) records the date of the completion of a tank with the palace therein. For complete text, see <i>ibid.</i> , p. 641.
133	<u>Hawā Mahal</u> , near the Tomb of <u>Shāh Qulī Khān</u> . Slab on the western gate.	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 997 (words & chronogram), <u>Shā'bān</u> = 1589 A.D., June-July	Do.	Records the construction of the palace by <u>Shāh Qulī Khān</u> . It was completed on the given date.
134	Tomb of <u>Shāh Qulī Khān</u> . On the grave.	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains religious text (First Creed and Allāh). In characters of about the 16th century.
135	Slab on the southern entrance of the same Tomb.	....	....	A.H. 982 (& chronogram) = 1574-75 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Partly damaged. Records the date of the completion of the tomb, 'with mirror like ceiling and polished exterior'. Cf. <i>Proc. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. III (1907), p. 643.
136	Mosque in <u>Mahalla Islām pūrā</u> . Slab on the central <u>mihrāb</u>	A.H. 990 (chronogram) = 1582-83 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of a Ka'ba-like mosque by <u>Islām Qulī Khān</u> , a saintly and learned person.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	HARYANA—<i>Contd.</i>					
	MAHENDRAGARH DISTRICT —<i>Concl'd.</i>					
	NARNAUL TAHSIL—<i>Concl'd.</i>					
	NĀRNAUL—<i>Concl'd.</i>					
137	Slab on the facade, same mosque.	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 989 (chronogram) =1581-82 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that this Ka'ba-like mosque was constructed by the Khān of lofty lineage (obviously Islām Qulī Khān of No. 136 above) under the supervision of Yār Muḥammad Āghā. Written by Muḥammad Qāsim son of Muḥammad Bāqir al-Ḥusainī.
138	House of Subedār Shri Rāja Rām, in Maḥalla Islāmpūrā. Slab in the northern wall.	....	....	A.H. 993 (chronogram) =1584-85 A.D.	Do.	States that Islām Qulī constructed a building which made Islām flourish.
139	Mosque near Dīnī Masjid, in Maḥalla Dev Istḥān. Slab on the gateway. . . . .	....	...	A.H. 99[0] (& chronogram) =1582-83 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of a mosque by Khwāja Dost, a minister (<i>Āṣaf-i-Thānī</i> , lit. Second Āṣaf), for imparting instruction as well as prayers. Composed by Muḥāsib.

ROHTAK DISTRICT						
ROHTAK TAHSIL						
140	ASTHAL BOHAR.—Samādhi of Totālālji near the Maṭh of Bābā Masth Nāthji. Slab in the well to the right side of the entrance. . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic & Persian, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255) and mentions Ibrāhīm <i>alias</i> Muwāsā Khānī, as the scribe. Also seems to convey that the construction was done at the instance of 'Alī Qāḍī Bahā'ī Khānī Cf. <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , vol. II (1894), p. 154.
SONEPAT DISTRICT						
SONEPAT TAHSIL						
141	SONEPAT.—Qanāṭī Mosque, near the outer southern entrance of the Tomb of Khwāja Kḥiḍr. Around the central <i>mihrāb</i>	Mughal	Humāyūn	A.H. [9]45, Ṣafar=1538 A.D., June	Do. . . .	Fragmentary and damaged. Extant portion merely refers to the reign of the king.
142	Tomb of Khwāja Kḥiḍr. Around the arch of the recess, west wall. . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verses 255-57). In characters of about the 16th century.
143	In the same recess. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. (First Creed). Do.
144	Slab above the main entrance in the south side of the Tomb proper.	Lodī	Ibrāhīm Shāh	A.H. 930 (words), Rajab 15 = 1524 A.D., May 19	Persian, Naskh	States that the construction of the the Dome of His Highness the great and respected Miyān Khwāja Kḥiḍr son of Daryā Khān son of Shaikhū'l-Mashā'ikh Shaikh Aḥmad son of Maliku'l-Masha'-aikh Shaikh Mandūgi

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>HARYANA—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>SONEPAT DISTRICT—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>SONEPAT TAHSIL—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>SONEPAT—<i>Concl'd.</i></p>					<p>Darwish Sarwānī, the Muqta of the qaṣba (i.e. town of) Sonpath (i.e. Sonapat) was completed on the given date at the instance of Langar Khān (son of ?) Khidr. Published, <i>Ep. Ind.</i>, vol. II, p. 141 No. 18; <i>Proc. As. Soc. Beng.</i>, 1873, p. 95.</p>
145	On a merlon above the same entrance.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Basmala</i> and First Creed). In characters of about the 16th century.
146	On another merlon, to the left of the above.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. (Prayers). Do.

147	On a third merlon to the left of the above.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do. (First Creed)., inscribed in reverse. Do.
148	Slab over the outer southern gate.	Lodī . .	Ibrāhīm Shāh . .	A.H. 928 (words), Shawwāl 15, Monday = 1522 A.D., September 7 (Sunday)	Persian, Naskh	Records the construction of the gateway (<i>dahlīz</i>) of the Tomb of Miyān Khwāja Khidr son of Daryā Khān Sarwānī. It was completed on the given date. Published, <i>Ep. Ind.</i> vol. II, p. 140, No. 17.
149	Tomb of Imām Nāṣir. Grave outside the northern enclosure wall.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed and a phrase glorifying Allāh.) In characters of about the 15th century.
150	Slab on the inner door of the Tomb.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do. (First Creed and Allāh and Muḥammad). In characters of about the 13th/14th centuries.
151	Slab fixed on the raised platform near the entrance of the Tomb.	....	....	AH. 889= 1484-85 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary. Records the death of some one and gives a few specimens of the deceased's Persian poetry. Cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1963-64, Nos. 305-06 of Appendix D; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , vol. II, pp. 139-40.
152	Loose slab kept in the Mosque locally called Māmūn Bhānḡe-ki-Masjid, to the south of the above Tomb.	....	....	....	Do. .	Part of the above. Contains poetical specimens with the note that they are composed by the deceased.
153	Slab on the facade of the above mosque.	Mamlūk . .	Ghiyāthū'd-Dīn Balban	A.H. 676 (words), Rajab 12 = 1277 A.D., December 9	Mixture of Arabic & Persian, Naskh	Records the reconstruction of the mosque by Qīrbek son of Aibek, Muḡḡa' of Sonpat (i.e. Sonepat). Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1913-14, pp. 27-28, No. XI, pl. X (b).

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KARNATAKA					
	MANDYA DISTRICT					
	SRIRANGAPATNA TALUK					
154	SRIRANGAPATNA. —Masjid-i-A'lā attached to the Tomb of Tipū Sulṭān. Slab to the right of the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Attributes of God). In characters of about the 18th century.
155	Slab to the left of the same <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
156	Slab to the left of the above.	...	....	....	Do.	Do. (names of the Prophet). Do.
157	Slab to the left of the above.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
158	Tomb of Tipū Sulṭān, locally called Gumbad-i 'Alā. On the top of a pillar.	....	....	....	Urdū, NasKh	Purports to be a sun-dial containing names of directions and degree-figures.

159	Graves on a platform towards south. Graves in the 2nd row. Head stone of No. 1.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged and fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 19th century.
160	Headside of the same grave.	....	....	....	Do.	States that the grave is that of Sayyid 'Abdu' l-Qādir. Do.
KERALA						
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT						
COCHIN TALUK						
161	COCHIN.—Dargāh of Sayyid Zainu'd-Din Makhdūm in Maḥalla Cochingāḍi. Slab on the facade.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh; Malayālam	Bilingual. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CXII, verses 1-6; Chapter XXV, verse 61; Chapter II, verse 259; Chapter III, verse 37; etc. and 'traditions'). In characters of about the 18th century. For the Malayālam portion, see No. 97 of Appendix B.
162	Mosque near the above Dargāh. Wooden plank fixed on the southern wall.	....	....	A.H. 1000 ? = 1591-92 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXXII, verse 18 and the famous Tradition on mosque construction).
163	Mosque called Maḥallidā-rapalli. Loose wooden plank kept over the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> Chapter XVII, verse 72 and Traditions in praise of Allāh). In characters of about the 19th century.
164	Mosque in Kālvetti Maḥalla. Plank on the doors of the main hall.	....	....	(I) A.H. 1291 (words), Dhu'l-Hijja =	Do.	States that the reconstruction of the mosque was commenced by Maraḡkār son of the late Kamma Kadda, master of Farfapaghgh-

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KERALA—Contd.					
	KOZHIKKODE DISTRICT					
	KOZHIKKODE TALUK					
165	KOZHIKKODE.—Tomb of 'Abdu'llāh on the Iḍiyangārā Road. Slab on the footside.	....	....	....	1875 A.D., January-February (2) A.H. 1292= 1875-76 A.D.	ādī on the first date and was completed on the second.
166	PUDIYANGADI.—Jāmi' Mosque. Wooden Plank above the central opening of the first hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh Arabic, Naskh in Tughrā	Contains only the name Muḥammad Ibrāhim Khalifa son of Muḥammad Ḥusain (probably the deceased). In characters of the 19th century. Contains religious text(<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XVII, part of verse 85). In modern characters.

167	Plank above the right opening.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do. (Attributes of Allāh). Do.
168	Plank above the left opening.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do.
169	Plank above the central opening of the main hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Do. Contains religious text (<i>Basmala</i> , First Creed) and figures in tables representing probably a charm. Do.
170	Plank above the right opening of the hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> in <u>Ṭughrā</u>	Do. As in No. 168 above.
171	Plank above the left opening.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do.
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT						
ERNAD TALUK						
172	AREAKOḌE.—Jāmi' Mosque in Maḥalla Paṭṭalam. Plank above the left door of the main hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> -i-Ma'kūs	Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XLIII, verse 13). Do.
173	Plank above the right door of the main hall.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do. (Names of four Caliphs, <i>Basmala</i> and First Creed). Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KERALA—<i>Contd.</i>					
	MALAPPURAM DISTRICT <i>—Contd.</i>					
	ERNAD TALUK—<i>Contd.</i>					
	AREAKODE—<i>Concl.</i>					
174	Loose wooden plank over the central <i>mihrāb</i> , same mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Names of Prophet, first four Chiefs, Fāṭima, Ḥasan, Ḥusain and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter IX, verse 18). In characters of about the 19th century.
175	KONDOTTI.—Jāmi 'Mosque. Plank above the central door of the main hall.	....		A.H. 1108, Dhu'l-Qa'da = 1697 A.D., April-May	Do. . .	Records the completion of the mosque and setting up of the tablet on the given date.
176	Plank above the right door of the main hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh in Tughrā	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CXII, verses 1-4; Chapter XII, part of verse 64, and a charm. In characters of about the 18th century.
177	Plank above the left door of the main hall.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CXIV, verses 1-6). In characters of about the 19th century.

178	Headstones of the graves on the platform, to the north of the said mosque. No. 1. . . .	....	....	A.H. 1325, <u>Sha'bān</u> = 1907 A.D., September- October	Arabic, Naskh- i-Ma'kūs	Damaged. Epitaph. Details not clear.
179	Headstones of graves on another platform, to the east of the mosque. No. 1. . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	States that this is the grave of Zainu' d-Dīn son of Muḥammad al-Maulavī. In characters of about the 14th century.
180	No. 2. . . .	....	....	A.H. ..8, Rajab 15, Night of Friday	Do. . . .	Records the death of Kunj Maḥiyu' d-Dīn son of Kumadda al-Muqrī. In characters of about the 15th century.
181	No. 3. . . .	....	....	A.H. 1298, Ramaḍān 21 =1881 A.D., August 17	Arabic, Naskh- i-Ma'kūs	Damaged. States that this is the grave of [Sharaf]u' d-Dīn 'Alī al-Taryālī (?).
182	No. 4 . . . .	....	....	A.H., <u>Shawwāl</u>	Do. . . .	Do. Epitaph, details not clear. In characters of about the 19th century.
183	A mausoleum called Takiya. Plank above the entrance. . . .	....	....	A.H. 1207 (words), Ramaḍān 1= 1793 A.D., April 12	Arabic prose & verse, Naskh	Records the construction of the tomb of <u>Shaikh</u> (name unintelligible) who died in a fight or battle by one Muḥyū 'd-Dīn. It was written on the given date.
184	Plank to the left of the entrance. . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh in <u>Tuḡhrā</u>	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> Chapters CVII, verse 4-5 and CXII). In characters of about the 18th century.
185	Slab to the right of the entrance. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CXIV and Chapter XXII, part of verse 27). Do.

Sl No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KERALA—<i>Contd.</i> MALAPPURAM DISTRICT —<i>Contd.</i> ERNAD TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i> AREAKODE—<i>Concl'd.</i>					
186	Takiya Mosque. Slab fixed inside the main entrance of the hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (Description of the Physical qualities of the Prophet and names of the Prophet, 'Alī, Fāṭima, Ḥasan and Ḥusain etc.). In characters of about the 19th century.
	PONNANI TALUK					
187	PANNĀNI—Jāmi' Mosque. Plank on the pulpit.	....	....	A.H. 1320= 1902-03 A.D.	Arabic prose & verse, Malayālam in Arabic characters (?), <u>Naskh</u> .	Purport not clear, but the metrical text refers to the efforts of a person whose surname ('urf) reads like Kunchādadd. The prose text appears to be Malayālam in Arabic characters.

188	House of Vettam Pokkaragan. Plank above the entrance.	....	....	A.H. 1301, <u>Sha'bān</u> , Malayālam Kollam 1059 1884 A.D., May-June	Arabic verse & Malayālam, <u>Naskh</u>	States that the house which was originally built by Sayyid Ahmad, entitled Fū-Koyā son of the saint Muḥammad 'Aidrūs, was renovated on the given date. Possibly a couple of Malayālam words appear at the end in Arabic characters.
189	Mosque called Aidrūspalli. Plank above the central door of the main hall.	....	....	A.H. 1062 = 1651-52 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Records the construction of the mosque.
190	Graves in the compound of the mosque. No. 1, headside.	....	....	A.H. 1254 (& words), Rabi' I = 1838 A.D., May-June	Arabic verse, <u>Naskh</u> ; Malayālam	Bilingual. Badly damaged. Epitaph. Details not clear. For the Malayālam portion, see No. 102 of Appendix B.
191	Do., footside.	....	....	Do.	Arabic verse, <u>Naskh</u>	Do.
192	VELYANKODE.—Mosque of 'Umar <u>Ghāzī</u> . Plank above the eastern hall.	....	....	A.H. 887 (words), Rabi' II 18 = 1482 A.D., June 6	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Records the construction of the mosque by the community (<u>Jamā'at</u>) of the paṭ (?) village or market). It was written on the given date.
193	Plank above the central door of the main hall.	....	....	A.H. 1275 (words) = 1858-59 A.D.	Arabic verse, <u>Naskh</u>	States that the mosque was renovated on the given date.
TIRUR TALUK						
194	BETAT PUDI Aṅḡāḍī.— Jāmi' Mosque. Plank over the door of the eastern wall.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter IX, verse 18 and Traditions on mosques). In characters of about the 18th century.

D.— ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1973-74 — *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KERALA— <i>Concl'd.</i>					
	MALAPPURAM DISTRICT <i>— Concl'd.</i>					
	TIRUR TALUK— <i>Concl'd.</i>					
	BETAT PUDI Aṅġāḍī— <i>Concl'd.</i>					
195	Plank over the entrance of the main hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh-	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255; Chapter CXIV; names of four Caliphs, etc.). In characters of about the 19th century.
196	Mosque near the Dargāh of Yūhū 'Abdu'l-Qādir. Plank over the three doors of the main hall.	....	....	A.H. 1278, Muḥarram 24 = 1861 A.D., August 1	Do. . .	Records the completion of the mosque by Muḥiyu'd-Dīn. Seems to indicate that the Dargāh was dedicated to the memory of the celebrated twelfth century saint <u>Shaikh</u> 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī.
197	KĀVERĪPARKĀRPALLI.— Plank above the central door of the main hall.	....	....	A.H. 1080 (words), Dhu'l-Qa'da = 1670 A.D., March-April	Do. . .	Records the construction of the mosque by 'Abdu'l-Qādir son of 'Abdu'l-'Azīz.

198	Plank above the left door of the main hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh in <u>Tughrā</u>	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CXIV). In characters of about the 17th century.
199	Plank above the right door of the same hall.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CXII). Do.
200	TĀNŪR.—Mosque called Aid-ruspalli, Plank over the door of the main hall.	....	....	A.H. 1073 (& words)= 1662-63 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	States that the mosque was constructed by Ibrāhim son of Muḥammad.
TRICHUR DISTRICT						
CHOWGHAT TALUK						
201	ŚRĪNĀRĀYAṆAPURAM.— Mosque in Maḥalla Cothapuram. Plank above the central door of the main hall.	....	....	A.H. 1303 (words), <u>Dhu'l-Hijja</u> = 1886 A.D., August- September	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque.
202	Jāmi 'Mosque called Sāhibūpalli near the Dargāh of Munawwar 'Alī. Planks above the central door of the main hall.	....	....	[A.H.]	Arabic verse, Naskh	Badly damaged. Records the construction of a mosque. Details not clear. In characters of about the 18th century.
TRIVENDRUM DISTRICT						
TRIVENDRUM TALUK						
203	TRIVENDRUM.—Jāmi' Mosque in Maḥalla Pālayam. Lose slab kept in the office of the Secretary of the mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1229 Ramaḍān 21; A.D. 1814 September 6	Arabic & Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the construction of an 'Idgāh by Sayyid 'Abdu'llāh Ṣūbedār son of Sayy-id Yūsuf Riqwī of 2nd Battallion, 19th Regiment.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH					
	CHHATARPUR DISTRICT					
	CH'ATARPUR TAHSIL					
204	DHUBĒLĀ.—Archaeological Museum. On the muzzle of a gun.	Sūr	<u>Sher Shāh</u>	A.H. 9[48]= 1541-42 A.D.	Persian prose & verse, Naskh, Local dialect, Nāgarī	Bilingual. States that the gun was manufactured by Sayyid Aḥmad Rūmī. For the Nāgarī version, see No. 106 of Appendix B.
	GWALIOR (GIRD) DISTRICT					
	BHANDER TAHSIL					
205	BHĀNDER.—Sarā'i-kī-Masjid. Slab on the facade.	Mughal	<u>Shāh Jahān</u>	A.H. 1064, Rajab 5= 1654 A.D., May 12	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by Mihtar 'Abdu'llāh Najābat Khānī under the superintendence of Ustā Chānd, when <u>Shaikh</u> 'Ināyatu'llāh was the Mu'adhdhīn.

NIMAR, EAST DISTRICT						
BURHANPUR TAHSIL						
206	ASIRGARH.—Jāmi 'Mosque. Slab above the Central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Farūqī of Khāndesh	'Ādil Shāh IV . . .	(1) A.H. 992 (words), Shā'bān 4 =1584 A.D., August 1 (2) A.H. 996 (words), Rabī' II 6 Friday= 1588 A.D., February 24	Arabic, Naskh	States that the construction of the mosque was started under the orders of the king on the first date and it was completed on the second. Written by Muṣṭafā son of Nūr Muḥammad. Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1925-26, pp. 2-3, Pl.I.
207	Slab above the northern-most <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do. . . .	Do.	A.H. 992, Shā'bān 4, Saturday= 1584 A.D., August 1 ; Vikrama Samvat 1641, Śrāvaṇa Śu. 6, Śaka 1506	Arabic, Naskh; Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Bilingual. Records the construction of the mosque by the king whose full genealogy is given thus : Sulṭān 'Ādil Shāh, son of Mubārak Shāh son of Ādil Shāh son of 'Ādil Shāh Farūqī al-'Umari al-A'dawī. The beginning of the construction as well as the setting up of the stone took place on the given date. The portion intended to give the date of completion is left blank. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 1. For the Nāgarī portion, see <i>ibid.</i> , p. 2.
208	On a stone pillar in the eastern most row of arches.	Mughal	Akbar	(1) Ilāhī Year 45, Bahman 6, A.H. 1009 (chronogram), Rajab 22 = 1601 A.D.,	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	States that the fort of Asir (garh) was conquered on the first date and the emperor entered it on the second. Composed and written by Muḥammad Ma'sūm Bakkari son of Sayyid Ṣafā'i Tirmidhī, related on mother's side to Sayyid Shīr son of Bābā Hasan Abdāl who

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—Contd. NIMAR, EAST DISTRICT—Contd. BURHANPUR TAHSIL—Contd. ASIRGARH—Contd.			<p>January 17</p> <p>(2) Do., Bahman 24[A.H. 1009], <i>Shā'</i>-bān 8= 1601 A.D., February 2 .</p>		<p>was by origin from Sabzwār and buried at Qandahār. Cf. <i>ibid.</i>, pp. 3—4, without plate.</p>
209	Slab fixed on a pillar near the Tank, to the west of the Jāmi' Mosque.	Mughal	<i>Shāh Jahān</i>	<p>Regnal year 27, A.H. 1063 = 1653 A.D. ; Vikrama 1710 Srāvaṇa Su. 7 =1653 A.D., July 21 .</p>	Persian, Nasta'liq ; Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Bilingual. Records the construction of some building, when Manohar Dās Gaur son of Rāja Mandhātā was incharge of the fort. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 110 of Appendix B.

210	Slab on a bastion near <i>Śiva</i> Temple.	Do.	Do.	Regnal Year [.], A.H. 1065 = 1654- 55 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the construction of a raised battery (<i>damdama</i>) when Manohar Dās Gaur, a born servant of the king, was incharge of the fort.
211	Gate known as Phūṭa-Darwāza. Slab on the right jamb	Do.	Do	(1) A.H. 1034 (words)= 1624-25 A.D. (2) A.H. 1037= 1628-29 A.D. (3) A.H. 1063= 1652-53 A.D. (4) A.H. 1064= 1653-54 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that <i>Shāh Jahān</i> left for eastern India on the first date (during the reign of <i>Jahāngir</i>) leaving <i>Asir</i> fort in the charge of <i>Rāja Gopāl Dās Gaur</i> who successfully resisted for two years the attack of <i>Sulṭān Parwiz</i> and <i>Mahābat Khān</i> . The <i>Rāja</i> came down and paid obeisance to the king (then Prince <i>Khurram</i>) on his return and was favoured with a rank of 5000, 5000 horse. After some time, the <i>Rāja</i> accompanied the king to <i>Thatta</i> , where he was killed along with his elder son <i>Kunwar Balrām</i> . <i>Shāh Jahān</i> ascended the throne on the second date. Finally, another son of <i>Rāja Māndhātā Manohar Dās Gaur</i> , who was given sole custody of the fort on the third date constructed this gateway in the following year. Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1925-26, p. 7 pl. IV (b).
212	Carved on the rock adjacent to the gateway of the upper fort.	Do.	Akbar	Hāhī Year 45 (& chrono- gram), A.H. 1009=1601 A.D.	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	States that the impregnable and ether-like lofty fort of <i>Asir</i> which had remained unconquered till then fell at the hand of the king. Composed and written by <i>Muḥammad Ma'sūm Bakkari</i> . <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 4-5, pl. II.
213	Do., near the above.	Do.	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1069 (& chronogram) =1658-59 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the date of accession of <i>Aurangzeb</i> to the throne and further states that <i>Aḥmad Najm-i-Thānī</i> was the commandant (<i>Qal'ad ār</i>) of <i>Asir</i> . <i>ibid.</i> , p. 5, Pl. III (a).

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i> NIMAR, EAST DISTRICT—<i>Concl'd.</i> BURHANPUR TAHSIL—<i>Concl'd.</i> ASIRGARH—<i>Concl'd.</i>					
214	Do., near the above.	Mughal	Akbar	Ilāhī Year 46, Urdī Bihisht 12, A.H. 1009 (& chronogram), Shawwāl 26= 1601 A.D., April 20	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	States that after entrusting the administration of the territories (<i>mulk</i>) of Deccan and Dāndes (i.e. <i>Khāndesh</i>) to Prince Dānyāl, the emperor started for Hindustān (i.e. north India). Composed (and written) by Nāmī. Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1925-26., p. 6, Pl. III (b).
215	Do.	Do.	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1037 (words)= 1628 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that Ḥasan, the Yakkatāz (lit. a hero) who was appointed Qala'dār of Asīr (fort), constructed by the order of the king, a beautiful house there in the given year. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 6, pl. IV (a).

216	Mosque near the Bus Stand. Slab on the southern wall.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> Chapter II, verses 255-56 ; CIX ; CXII-CXIV ; LXI, verse 13 ; XII, verse 64). In characters of about the 15th century.
217	Slab on the outer face of the northern wall.	....	....	A.H. 1300, Rābi' I = 1883 A.D., January- February	Urdū, Nasta'liq	States that the old mosque was repaired at his own cost by Wazīr <u>Khān</u> son of Najīm <u>Khān</u> son of Qāsim <u>Khān</u> .
218	Loose slab near the graves to the north of the said mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1079 (& chronogram) = 1668-69 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Daulat Muḥammad. Written by 'Abdu'r-Raḥmān.
219	BURHĀNPUR.—Dargāh of Zinda Shāh Madār on the way to the Tomb of Shāh Nawāz. On the sarcophagus.	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXI, part of verse 13, etc.). In characters of about the 17th century.
220	Sides of a grave behind the Itwārī Gate.	....	....	A.H., Rajāb 11	Arabic & Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Badly damaged. Records the demise of Dārā Baig son of (name not clear). Do.
221	Loose slab with Mr. Kabīr Miyān, son of Bannū Miyān in Mahalla Machchhī Karāg.	....	....	A.H. 960 (words) ?= 1552-53 A.D.	Arabic & Persian, Thulth & Nasta'liq	Damaged. Contains religious text (Tradition on mosque-construction).

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i>					
	REWA DISTRICT					
	HUZUR TAHSIL					
222	REWĀ.—Headstone of a grave in the compound of the Jāmi' Mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic prose & verse, Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Eulogises the Prophet and refers to one <u>Khairāti</u> as his devout follower. Probably an epitaph. In characters of about the 19th century.
	SEHORE DISTRICT					
	ICHHĀWAR TAHSIL					
223	ICHHĀWAR.—Bāoṛī behind the Tahsildar's Bungalow. Slab on the arch.	Mughal	Muḥammad Shāh	Regnal Year 19[A.H. 1150], Šafar 5, Faḡlī 1144, V.S. 1794 = 1737 A.D., May 24	Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Seems to refer to the construction (of the step-wall ?) during the time of Nawwab Yār Muḥammad <u>Khān</u> . Only the Vikrama era is given in Indian figures.

TIKAMGARH DISTRICT						
JATARA TAHSIL						
224	JATĀRĀ.— <u>Shāhī</u> Masjid now called 'Idgāh. Loose slab.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Basmala</i> , First Creed, etc.). In characters of about the 15th century.
UJJAIN DISTRICT						
UJJAIN TAHSIL						
225	UJJAIN.—Tomb of Hājī Ṣālih in Maḥalla Hamālwādī, on the road to Kālīādeh Palace. Slab on the western wall.	....	....	A.H. 828 (chronogram) =1424-25 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the death of Hājī Ṣālih, who is described as a man of great virtue and fame. Composed by Qānī'.
226	Slab below the above and slabs on the western, northern and southern walls.	....	....	....	Do.	States that when Ṣālih died (his wife) Zuhra accompanied him (i.e. died).
227	Grave inside the Tomb. On No. 1.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Invokes prayers for the deceased. In characters of about the 15th century.
228	On No. 2.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
229	Qalandarī Masjid in a graveyard near the Tomb of 'Abdu'llāh Ṣaḥrā'ī known as Pīr Janglī. Slab to the left of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verse 148). In characters of about the 17th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH— <i>Concl'd.</i>					
	UJJAIN DISTRICT— <i>Concl'd.</i>					
	UJJAIN TAHSIL— <i>Concl'd.</i>					
	UJJAIN— <i>Concl'd.</i>					
230	To the right of the central <i>mihrāb.</i>	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XXXIX, verse 53). Do.
231	Bāoṛī in Maḥalla Nalliyā Bākhel. Slab on the arch.	....	....	A.H. 1110= 1698-99 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the (step-)well by Khwāja Shakīb during the governorship of the generous and accomplished Nawwāb Mukhtār Khān. The latter is called <i>Shamsu'l-Iyālat wa'd-Dīn Mukhtāru'l Millat wa'l Yaqīn.</i>
	VIDISHA DISTRICT					
	VIDISHA TAHSIL					
232	SIRONJ.—Tomb called Hazīra, near the Tank opposite the	....	....	A.H. 1285 (& words),	Persian prose & verse,	Records the death of Roshan Jahān.

	Police Station. Headside of a grave.			Dhu'l-Qa'da 8=1869 A.D., Feburary 20	Nasta'liq	
233	Loose slab in a mosque in Maḥalla Rikāb Ganj.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque by one Mihr 'Alī In characters of about the 17th century.
MAHARASHTRA						
AKOLA DISTRICT						
AKOLA TAHSIL						
234	AKOLĀ.—Fort. Slab on a bastion called Asad Burj.	Mughal	Akbar II	A.H. 1225, Muḥarram 20 =1810 A.D., February 25	Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. States that the bastion Hawā- <u>Khāna</u> (lit. Airy-House) was constructed during the governorship and time of <i>jāgīr</i> of Nawwāb Ṣāliḥ Muḥammad <u>Khān</u> Bahādur. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Sup.</i> , 1907-08, p. 16.
235	Below the above.	A.H. 1228 ? (& chronogram ?)= 1813 A.D., January 4 to December 23	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of the bastion designated as Hawā <u>Khāna</u> by Ṣāliḥ Muḥammad <u>Khān</u> . Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 16-17.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA— <i>Concl'd.</i> AKOLA DISTRICT— <i>Concl'd.</i> AKOLA TAHSIL— <i>Concl'd.</i> AKOLĀ— <i>Concl'd.</i>					
236	Slab on the Panch—Burja Bastion.	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālam I	A.H. 1122 (& chronogram) =1710-11 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that a bastion was constructed at Asadgaḥh on the bank of the river when the <i>jāgīr</i> was held by Nawwāb Āṣafu'd-Daula and Khwāja 'Abdu'l-Laṭīf (see No. 238 below) was the governor. It was completed on the given date. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Sup.</i> , 1907-08, p. 16.
237	Below the above.	....	....	A.H. 1184 (words)= 1770-71 A.D.	Do.	Records the reparation of the steps of the Panch Burja (bastion). Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 16.
238	Slab on the Dahihāṇḍā Gate.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal Year 46, A.H. 1114 (words)= 1702-03 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Badly damaged. Records that the construction of Asadgaḥh was completed when the <i>jāgīr</i> was held by Nawwāb Asad Khān, the [Prime-]Minister and Khwāja 'Abdu'l-Laṭīf was the governor. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 15.

239	Delhi Gate locally called Mokāsā Ves. Slab on the northern side. . . .	....	....	Faṣlī 1196, A.H. 1201, Rabī' II 17= 1787 A.D., February 6	Do. . . .	States that the gate Bāb-i-Delhī (i.e. Delhi Gate) was constructed through the efforts of Govind Appā. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 17.
	MANGRULPIR TAHSIL					
240	MĀNGRULPIR.--Tomb of Dādā Hayāt Qalandar. On a bronze - bell. . . .	....	....	(1) A.H. 1094, Rajab 29= 1683 A.D., July 14 (2) A.H. 1240, Ramaḡān 5, Thursday= 1825 A.D., April 23 (Saturday)	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Eye-reading. States that the bell-clock (<i>jaras-ī-ghariyāl</i>) made of eight metals (<i>hašt-dhāt</i>), originally weighing 6 <i>Āthār</i> and 1/4 <i>tānk</i> costing Rs. 177 only, was presented to Ḥaḡrat Shāh Badru'd-Dīn on the first date by Ḥāfiẓ A'zam Khān, son of Nawwāb Allāh Dād Khān son of Ṣafdar Khān Ghāzī. It is stated to have been repaired on the second date in Bhaṇḡārā and weight 9 <i>Āthār</i> and 1/2 <i>pāo</i> after repairs.
241	On a grave near the Tomb of Shāh Amānu' llāh. . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed). In characters of about the 16th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PUNJAB					
	BHATINDA DISTRICT					
	BHATINDA TAHSIL					
242	BHATINDĀ.—Dargah of Bābā Hājī Ratan. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i>. . . .	....	..	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter II, part of verse 255). In characters of about the 13th century.
243	Below the above. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter III, part of verse 17). Do.
	GURDASPUR DISTRICT					
	BATALA TAHSIL					
244	BATĀLĀ.—Tomb of Shams̄hīr Khān. Slab to the right of the eastern arch. . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Contains a couplet of purely literary purport. In characters of about the 17th century.
245	Slab to the left of the above arch.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.

246	Slab to the left of the western arch. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains a quatrain (<i>Rubā'ī</i>), on the frailty of human life. Written by Sulaimān. Do.
JULLUNDUR DISTRICT						
NAKODAR TAHSIL						
247	NURMAHAL.—Bādshāhī Sarāi. On the right jamb of the western gateway. . . . .	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the remission of the road-tax (<i>rāhdārī</i>) (and) other illegal imposts by Nawwāb Dhakariyyā Khān Bahādur, governor (<i>Nāzim</i>) of the province (<i>śūba</i>). The Faujdārs of the <i>Doāba</i> are instructed not to realize the same. In characters of about the 18th century. Cf. <i>A.S.I.R.</i> , XIV, p. 63.
PATIALA DISTRICT						
PATIALA TAHSIL						
248	PATIALĀ.—Punjab State Museum, Fort. On a steel tray. . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Contains verses of purely literary purport. In characters of about the 17th century.
249	On a shield. . . . .	....	....	...	Arabic, Naskh	Do.
250	Loose slab. Findspot : Nārnaul.	Mamlūk	Ghiyāth <u>u</u> 'd-Dīn Balban	[A.H. ...]		Badly damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by 'Alī Jauzī (?). Other details not clear.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PUNJAB—Concl'd.					
	PATIALA DISTRICT—Concl'd.					
	RAJPURA TAHSIL					
251	CHHAT.—Grave in the field of Shri Bābū Singh Saini. Headside. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1008 (words), Shawwāl 17, night = 1600 A.D., April 21	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of <u>Kh</u> wāja Mīrzā Muḥammad son of <u>Kh</u> wāja Ṭāhīr Muḥammad al-Hirawī.
	SIRHIND TAHSIL					
252	DERĀ MĪR MĪRĀN.—Tomb of Bībī Subḥān. Slab to the right of the northern entrance. . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Second and First Creeds). In characters of about the 16th century.
	SANGRUR DISTRICT					
	SUNAM TAHSIL					
253	SUNĀM.—Tomb of Bānā Bahnawī. Slab above the main gateway. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1280 (words)= 1863-64 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the gate of a Hospice (<u>Kh</u> anqāh).

254	Loose slab in the same Tomb.	....	....	Vikrama Samvat 1972	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a well named Ḥusainī Chāh by Ḥusain Khān Paṭiālīwālā (i.e. of Paṭiālā).
RAJASTHAN						
SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT						
SAWAI MADHOPUR TAHSIL						
255	RANTHAMBHORE.—Fort. Slab fixed near the footsteps towards the right side) of the ruined mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1006, Ramaḡān 1 = 1598 A.D., March 28	Persian, Nasta'liq, Local dialect, Nāgarī	Bilingual. Damaged. Purports that Rāja-i- Rājahā Nawwāb Rāja Jagannāthjiu, his deputy (<i>Nā'ib</i>) the great Khwāja Bhōgindra Singh, the Ṣ(Sh)iqdār Ranā Chaundājiu and Miyā Burhān, the Kotwāl of the fort of Ranthambhore, ordered that goods and effects of the Baitu'l-Māl and Patāl-Bhog were exempted from levy. Further exhorts that no levy should be charged henceforth. Ends with an imprecation. The stone-cutter (<i>Sang-Tarāsh</i>) was Mādhū (Mādhav). For the Nāgarī version, see No. 136 of Appendix B.
256	Another slab fixed to the left side of the same foot-steps.	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh	Letters almost peeled off. Contents not clear, but purports to be an order. In characters of about the 17th century.
257	Slab fixed near the Naulakhā Gate.	....	....	A.H. 1022(?), Rabi' I 1 = 1613 A.D., April 11	Do.	Damaged. States that Maharāj Kunwar Mohan Dās came to the fort of Ranthambhore and ordered remission of Zakāt ? and some other levy (illegible) in the <i>parganas</i> Ḥavelī and Telehī. The Chaudharis and Kotwāls are further warned against accepting any money from the public on this account.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH ALLAHABAD DISTRICT ALLAHABAD TAHSIL					
258	ALLĀHĀBĀD.—Fort. On a stone pillar called Lāṭ Bhīm Sen.	Mughal	Jahāngir	Ilāhī Year 1, Shahriwar, A. H. 1014, Rabi' II = 1605 A.D., August-September	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the geneology of the king upto Timur thus : son of Akbar son of Humāyūn son of Bābur son of 'Umar son of Sulṭān Abū Sa'id son of Sulṭān Muḥammad Mīrzā son of Mīrzā Shāh son of Amīr Timūr Ṣāhib Qīrān-i-Thānī. Written by 'Abdu' llāh Muṣḥ-kin-Qalam. published in <i>Jour. As. Soc. Ben.</i> , Vol. III (1834), p. 108.
259	Well near the western gate of the Khusrāw-Bāgh in Khuldābād. Slab in the wall, inner face.	Do. . . .	Do.	[A. H.....]	Do. . . .	Refers to Muḥammad Riḍā Muṣawwir (lit. a painter), an humble servant of the king, as having supervised (the construction of the well). Published, <i>Tārīkh-i-Ilāhābād</i> , p. 205.
260	Graveyard called Ḥasan Manzil in Maḥalla Aṭāla. Headstones of graves on a platform. No. 1. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1282 (& chronogram) = 1865-66 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Khwāja Ṣadru' d-Dīn. Written by Muẓaffar Ḥusain.

261	No. 2. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1285 (& chronogram) = 1868-69 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of Aḥmadī <u>Khā</u> nam daughter of <u>Kh</u> wāja Ṣadru' d-Dīn. Written by Muẓaffar Ḥusain (same as in No. 260).
	CHAIL TAHSIL					
262	CHĀIL.—Tomb called Maṇḍap. Slab on the central pillar.	....	....	A.H. 976 (& chronogram) <u>Sh</u> awwāl 14, Saturday = 1569 A. D., April 1 (Friday)	Do.	States that 'Umar <u>Kh</u> ān died at the age of fifteen.
	PHULPUR TAHSIL					
263	PHULPUR.—Well near the 'Idgāh in Firuzpur locality. Slab on the wall, outer side. .	....	....	A.H. 1166, Ramaḡān 28, Samvat 1809 Faṣḡi 1162 = 1753 A.D. July 29	Persian, Nasta- 'liq	Records the construction of a well by Ḥājī Karim Bakhsh son of Qādir Bakhsh, a Tobacco-merchant.
264	BHULAIPURĀ.—Dargāh of Ḥaḡrat <u>Sh</u> āh Sikandar 'Alī. Slab above the door. . . .	....	....	(1) A.H. 1297 (& chronogram) = 1879— 80 A.D. (2) A.H. 1300 (& words) = 1882 -83 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that the death of Sikandar 'Alī, a saint, occurred on the first date and his tomb was constructed on the second date. Composed by 'Aẓamat 'Alī.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—Contd.					
	BANDA DISTRICT					
	BABERU TAHSIL					
265	AUGĀSĪ.—Mosque on a hill. Slab on the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 989 (chronogram) =1581-82 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that <u>Shāh</u> Qulī Sulṭān constructed mosques in many places but this mosque built by him in Agwāsī (i.e. Augāsī) has few equals.
	BANDA TAHSIL					
266	BĀNDĀ.—Jāmi' Mosque. Slab fixed on the central arch.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1265 (& chronogram) =1848-49 A.D. (2) A.H. 1291 (words) 1874-75 A.D.	Do. . .	States that the mosque constructed by the Naww'ab of Bānda <u>Dhu'</u> l-Faqār 'Alī on the first date was repaired by Maṣab 'Alī on the second date. Muḥammad Yar <u>Khān</u> and Āghā Ḥaider were the composer and the engraver respectively.
267	'Idgāh. Graveyard on the eastern side. Headstone of a grave.	..	....	A.H. 1271 (& chronogram) =1854-55 A.D.	Urdū verse, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Raḥimu' n-Nisā wife of Bashārat 'Alī. Composed by Faql.

KARWI TAHSIL						
268	BADAUSĀ.—Jāmi' Mosque. Slab on the central <i>mihrāb</i>	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal Year 36 (& words), A.H. 1103 (& words), Rajab =1692 A.D., March-April	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by Mir Kamāl through the bounty of Yakka Tāz Khān.
NARAINI TAHSIL						
269	KĀLIÑJAR.—Fort. Slab on the facade of the gate called 'Ālam Darwāza.	Do.	Do.	A.H. 1084 (& chronogram) =1673-74 A.D.	Do.	States that when repairs were carried out to the fort of Kālīñjar, Muḥammad Murād streng- thened and improved upon the gates at the instance of the king.
270	Mosque near the Tank, Sanichar Kuṇḍ. Slab on the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālam II	Regnal Year 10, A.H. 1183= 1769-70 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Contains religious text (First Two Creeds and <i>Nād-i-'Alī</i>).
271	Mosque on the way of the fort, near the Dargāh of Mahdi Shāhid. Slab on the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do.	[Shāh 'Ālam I] Bahādur Shāh	A.H. 1121 (chronogram) =1709-10 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque through the efforts of Zorāwar (?)
272	Mosque near the Palace called Rāthod-Mahal. Slab on the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do.	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1114 (chronogram) =1702-03 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of a mosque.
273	Mosque called Dafālionki-Masjid. Slab on the central <i>mihrāb</i>	Do.	Farrukh Siyar	A.H. 1128 Muḥarram 1 =1715 A.D., December 16	Persian, Nasta- 'liq	Records the construction of a mosque by Khiḍr Khān.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH— <i>Contd.</i> BANDA DISTRICT— <i>Concl.</i> NARAINI TAHSIL— <i>Concl.</i> KĀLIÑJAR— <i>Concl.</i>					
274	Mosque in Baniyā Mahalla. Slab on the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1105 <i>Shah</i> 'bān 14=1694 A.D., March 31	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that <i>Shāh</i> Muḥammad, a saintly person, who had built a mosque having few equals in Kālīñjar attained martyrdom on the given date.
275	'Idgāh. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal	<i>Shāh</i> 'Ālam II	Regnal year 6, A.H. 1179 (chronogram) Ramaḍān 3, Thursday= 1766 A.D., February 13	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Badly damaged. Seems to record the construction of a mosque.
276	KATRĀ.—Grave near the house of <i>Ḡhafūr Ḥusain</i> . Headstone.	....	....	A.H. 1145, Rabī' II 13, Friday=1732 A.D., September 22	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mirdha Natthū Mir • <i>Khānī</i> .

HAMIRPUR DISTRICT						
MAUDAHA TAHSIL						
277	MAUDĀHĀ.—Takia of <u>G</u> harib <u>Sh</u> āh Faridi. Pillar fixed on the ground. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that this is the grave of Dūst 'Alī <u>K</u> hān, the martyr. In characters of about the 19th century.
RATH TAHSIL						
278	PANWĀRĪ.—On the wall of a well, inner face. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1263 (& chronogram) Dhu'l-Qa'da 21 Sunday = 1847 A.D. October 31	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque by Murtaḍā 'Alī. Composed by Nāṭiq.
279	RĀṬH --Jāmi 'Mosque. Slab on the central arch of the eastern wall.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1076 (chronogram) = 1665-66 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records that the mosque and the well were constructed by <u>K</u> hwāja Firūz.
280	Bārā Khambī. Headstone of a grave nearby. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1286= 1869-70 A.D.	Urdū ? verse, Nasta'liq	Badly damaged. Records the death of a lady, Bibi (name lost).
281	Barē Pīr-kī-Dargāh. Graves in the enclosure, towards the east. Head-stones of graves No. 1.	A.H. 1237= 1821—22 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of one Faṣīḥu' d-Dīn.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1973-74—*Concl'd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH— <i>Concl'd.</i> HAMIRPUR DISTRICT— <i>Concl'd.</i> RATH TAHSIL— <i>Concl'd.</i> RĀṬH— <i>Concl'd.</i>					
282	No. 2. . . . .	....	....	A.D. 1287 (words)= 1870-71 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Dilshād wife of Uthmān Khān. the Tahsildār.
283	Loose slab. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1253, Sha- 'bān 18, Thursday= 1837 A.D., November 17 (Friday)	Persian, Nasta- 'liq	Records the death of Mīr Faḡl-i-Ālī Ḥusain.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1973-74

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6046	Kanhēri, Thana District, Maharashtra.	Cave inscription of Pullaśakti, Śaka 765. (lines 1-5). (<i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XIII, pp. 134 ff.).	Quarter
6047	Do.	Do. (lines 1-3). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6048	Do.	Cave inscription of Kapardin II, Śaka 799. (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6049	Do.	Do. (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6050	Do.	Cave inscription of Kapardin II, Śaka 775. (lines 1-3). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6051	Do.	Do. (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6052	Do.	Do. (lines 4-6). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6053	Do.	Do. (lines 1-6). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6054	Do.	Do. (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6055	Do.	Do. (lines 1-3). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6056	Do.	Do. (lines 4-6). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6057	Do.	Do. (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6058	Do.	Do. (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6059	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Chhadvaidēva. (Plate i). (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVI, plate between pp. 290-91).	Do.
6060	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6061	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6062	Do.	Do. (Plate iii). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6063	Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda, Gujarat. (Findspot : Jañjirā, Kolaba District).	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Aparājita, Śaka 915. (Set I). (Plate i). <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1959-60, No. A 16 ; <i>Important Inscriptions from the Baroda State</i> , Vol. I, pp. 55 ff.).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6064	Museum and picture Gallery, Baroda, Gujarat. (Findspot : Jañjirā, Kolaba District).	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Aparājita, Śaka 915. (Set I). (plate ii a) <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1959-60, No. A 16; <i>Important Inscriptions from the Baroda State</i> , Vol. I pp. 55 ff.)	Quarter
6065	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6066	Do.	Do. (Plate iii). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6067	Do.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Aparājita, Śaka 915. (Set II). (Plate i). <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1959-60, No. A 17; <i>Important Inscriptions from the Baroda State</i> , Vol. I, pp. 46 ff.).	Do.
6068	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6069	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6070	Do.	Do. (Plate iii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6071	Do.	Do. (Plate iii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6072	Bhera, Bhiwandi Taluk, Thana District, Maharashtra.	Bhadāna grant of Aparājita, Śaka 919. (Plate i). <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, plate between pp. 272-73).	Do.
6073	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a) (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6074	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6075	Do.	Do. (Plate iii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6076	Do.	Do. (Plate iii b). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 276).	Do.
6077	Do.	Do. (Seal). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6078	Thana District, Maharashtra.	A copper-plate grant of Arikēsarin, Śaka 939. (<i>Asiatic Research</i> , Vol. I, 1788, pp. 957 ff. and 1801, Reprint, pp. 357 ff.).	Do.
6079	British Museum, London. (Findspot : Bhāndūp, Salsettee Taluk, Thana District, Maharashtra).	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Chhittarājādēva, [Śaka 948]. (Plate i). (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XII, plate between pp. 262-63).	Do.
6080	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6081	British Museum, London. (Findspot : Bhāndūp, Salsettee Taluk, Thana District, Maharashtra).	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Chhittarā jadēva, [Śaka 948]. (Plate ii b). (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XII, plate bet- ween pp 262-63).	Quarter
6082	Do.	Do. (Plate iii). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6083	Berlin Museum	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Chhittarāja, Śaka 956. (Plate i). (<i>ZDMG</i> , Vol. 90, plate between pp. 280-81).	Do.
6084	Do.	Do. (Plate ii). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6085	Do.	Do. (Plate iii). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6086	Do.	Do. (Plate iv). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6087	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. (Findspot: Thāna, Thana District, Maharashtra).	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Mummunirāja, Śaka 970. (Plate i). (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1956-57, No. A 24).	Do.
6088	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6089	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6090	Do.	Do. (Plate iii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6091	Do.	Do. (Plate iii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6092	Do.	Do. (Plate iv a) (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6093	Do.	Do. (Plate iv b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6094	Do.	Do. (Plate v). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6095	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Mummunirāja, Śaka 971. (Plate i). <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXV, plate between pp. 56-57).	Do.
6096	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6097	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6098	Do.	Do. (Plate iii). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6099	Bhārata Itihāsa Samśōdhaka maṇḍala, Poona, Poona District, Maharashtra. (Findspot: Divē Āgar, Shrivardhan Taluk, Kolaba District, Maharashtra).	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Chhittaparāja, Śaka 949. (Plate i). <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1962-63, No. A 47).	Quarter
6100	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6101	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6102	Do.	Do. (Plate iii). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6103	Do.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Mummunirāja, Śaka 975. (<i>ibid.</i> , No. A 48).	Do.
6104	Ambarnāth, near Kalyān, Maharashtra.	Stone inscription of Maṃvānirāja, Śaka 982. (<i>JBBRAS</i> , Vol. XII, plate facing p. 334).	Do.
6105	Do.	Do. (<i>ibid.</i>). (same as negative No. 6104).	Do.
6106	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra.	Stone inscription of Śilāhāra Anantadēva, Śaka 100[3]. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1967-68, No. B 296).	Do.
6107	Khārēpāṭan, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Anantadēva I, Śaka 1016. (Plate i). (<i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. IX, plate facing p. 32).	Do.
6108	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 33).	Do.
6109	Do.	Do. (plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 34).	Do.
6110	Do.	Do. (Plate iii). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 35).	Do.
6111	Do.	Do. (Seal). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6112	Vadavali, near Thana, Maharashtra.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Aparāditya, Śaka 1040. (Plate i). (<i>JBBRAS</i> , Vol. XXI, plate facing p. 507).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6113	Vadavali, near Thana, Maharashtra	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Aparājita, Śaka 1049. (Plate ii a). (<i>JBRAS</i> , Vol. XXI, plate facing p. 508).	Quarter
6114	Do	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 509).	Do.
6115	Do.	Do. (Plate iii). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 510).	Do.
6116	Cintra	Stone inscription of Śilāhāra Aparāditya I, Śaka 1059. (Text with sculpture).	Do.
6117	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra. (Findspot : Chāñje, near Uran, Bombay District).	Stone inscription of Śilāhāra Aparāditya I, Śaka 1060. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIII, pp. 270 ff; <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1958-59, No. C 333).	Do.
6118	Panhāle, Dapali Taluk, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Apparāditya I and Vikramāditya, Śaka 1061 (Plate i).	Do.
6119	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a).	Do.
6120	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b).	Do.
6121	Do.	Do. (Plate iii).	Do.
6122	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. (Findspot: Rāñjali).	Stone inscription of Haripālādēva, Śaka 10 [70]. <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1952-53, No. B 56; <i>Prācīn Marāṭhi Kōṛva Lēkha</i> , pp. 43 ff).	Do.
6123	Prince of Wales Museum Bombay, Maharashtra. (Findspot: Agāshi, near Bombay).	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Haripālādēva, Śaka 1072. <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIII, pp. 273 ff; <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1958-59, No. C 336).	Do.
6124	British Museum London.	A stone inscription of the time of Haripālādēva, Śaka 1076.	Do.
6125	Chiplūn, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Mallikārjuna, Śaka 1078. (2nd face). (<i>Jl. of the Univ. of Bombay</i> , New Series, Vol. XIII, pt 1, pp. 60 ff).	Do.
6126	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra. (Findspot: Bassein near Bombay).	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Mallikārjuna, Śaka 1083. <i>Ep. Ind.</i> Vol. XXIII, pp. 274 ff; <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1958-59, No. C 337).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6127	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra. (Findspot: Thana, Thana District).	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Aparāditya II, Śaka 1106 (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1967-68, No. B 299).	Quarter
6128	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Aparāditya II, Śaka 1107. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIII, pp. 277 ff.; <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1958-59, No. C 332).	Do.
6129	Do. (Findspot: Parel, Maharashtra).	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Aparāditya II, Śaka 1108. <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1967-68, No. B 301; <i>Prācīn Marāṭhi Kōṛīva Lēkha</i> , pp. 80 ff.).	Do.
6130	Bassein. Thana District, Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Aparāditya II, Śaka 1120. <i>Itihāsa āṇi Saṃskṛti</i> , No. 26 (pp.73 ff.).	Do.
6131	Māndavī near Bassein, Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Kēśidēva II, Śaka 1125, (<i>Prācīn Marāṭhi Kōṛīva Lēkha</i> , pp. 98 ff, plate No. 20).	Do.
6132	Akshī, Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Kēśidēva II, Śaka 1113. (<i>ibid.</i> , pp. 1 ff., Plate No. 1.)	Do.
6133	Chaudharapāḍa, Bhiwandi Taluk, Thana District Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Kēśidēva II, Śaka 1161. <i>ABORI</i> , Vol. XXIII, pp. 98 ff.)	Do.
6134	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra. (Findspot: Ranvaḍ, near Bombay).	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Sōmēśvara, Śaka 1881, (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIII, pp. 278 ff.; <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1967-68, No. B 302).	Do.
6135	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra. (Findspot: Chāñje near Bombay).	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Sōmēśvara, Śaka 1182. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIII, pp. 279 ff.; <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1958-59, No. C 334).	Do.
6136	Khārēpātan, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Rattarāja, Śaka 930. (Plate i). (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, plate between pp. 300-01).	Do.
6137	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6138	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6139	Khārēpātan, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Rattarāja, Śaka 930. (Plate iii a). <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, plate between pp. 300-01).	Quarter
6140	Do.	Do. (Plate iii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6141	Do.	Do. (Plate iv). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6142	Do.	(Seal). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6143	....	Balipattana Plates of Śilāhāra Rattarāja, Śaka 932. (Plate i). <i>IHQ</i> , Vol. IV, plate between pp. 214-15).	Do.
6144	....	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6145	....	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6146	....	Do. (Plate iii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6147	....	Do. (Plate iii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6148	Miraj, Maharashtra.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Mārasimha Śaka 980. (Plate i a). <i>Inscriptions from the Cave-temples of Western India</i> , plate between pp. 102-03).	Do.
6149	Do.	Do. (Plate i b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6150	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6151	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6152	Do.	Do. (Plate iii a). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate between pp. 104-05).	Do.
6153	Do.	Do. (Plate iii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6154	Honnūr, Kagal Taluk, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra.	Image inscription of the reign of Ballāla (<i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XII, p. 102; <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1971-72, No. B 136).	Do.
6155	Tālale, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Gandarāditya, Śaka 1033. (Plate i). (<i>JBRAS</i> , Old Series, Vol. XIII, plate facing p. 1).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6156	Tālale, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Gaṇḍarāditya, Śaka 1033. (Plate ii a). (<i>JBBRAS</i> , old series, Vol. XIII, plate facing p. 1).	Quarter
6157	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6158	Do.	Do. (Plate iii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6159	Do.	Do. (Plate iii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6160	Kolhāpūr, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra.	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Gaṇḍarāditya, Śaka 1037. (Plate i). <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVII, plate between pp. 180-81).	Do.
6161	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6162	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6163	Do.	Do. (Plate iii). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6164	Hērlē, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Gaṇḍarāditya, Śaka 1040. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1971-72, No. B 134).	Do.
6165	Rajaram College Museum, Kolhāpūr, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra. (Findspot : Kolhāpūr).	A copper-plate grant of Śilāhāra Gaṇḍarāditya, Śaka 1048. (Plate i). (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIII, plate between pp. 30-31).	Do.
6166	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6167	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6168	Do.	Do. (Plate iii). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6169	Kolhāpūr, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Gaṇḍarāditya, Śaka 1058. (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XIX, pp. 30 ff. ; <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1971-72, No. B 143).	Do.
6170	Do.	Śēshasayi temple inscription of the reign of Śilāhāra Gaṇḍarāditya. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1945-46, No. B 351).	Do.
6171	Jugal, Athni Taluk, Belgaum District, Karnataka.	A fragmentary stone inscription of Śilāhāra Gaṇḍarāditya. (<i>ibid.</i> , 1953-54, No. B 177).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1973-74—Contd.

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6172	Archaeological Museum, Kolhāpūr, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra. (Findspot : Miraj, Sangli District).	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Vijayāditya, Śaka 1065 and 1066. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XIX, pp. 35 ff. ; <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1971-72, Nos. B 140 and 141).	Quarter
6173	Kolhāpūr, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Vijayāditya, Śaka 1065. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 207 ff. ; <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1971-72, No. B 144).	Do.
6174	Bāmāṇi, Kagal Taluk, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Vijayāditya, Śaka 1073. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 211 ff. ; <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1971-72, No. B 135).	Do.
6175	Shedbāl, Athni Taluk, Belgaum District, Karnataka.	A stone inscription of the reign of Śilāhāra Vijayāditya, Śaka 1075. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1953-54, No. B 187 ; <i>Inss. in Northern Karnataka and Kolhapur State</i> , No. 34).	Do.
6176	Jugal, Athni Taluk, Belgaum District, Karnataka.	A fragmentary stone inscription of Śilāhāra Vijayāditya. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1953-54, No. B 178).	Do.
6177	Khēdrāpur, Shirol Taluk, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of the reign of Śilāhāra Vijayāditya. (<i>ibid.</i> , No. B 220. ; <i>Inss. in Northern Karnataka and Kolhapur State</i> , No. 25).	Do.
6178	Kolhāpūr, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Bhōja II, Śaka 1112-1115. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 213 ff. ; <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1969-70, No. C. 2861).	Do.
6179	Do.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Bhōja II, Śaka 1104. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIX, pp. 13 ff. ; <i>A.R. Ep.</i> 1945-46, No. B 355).	Do.
6180	...	Kaśēli grant of Śilāhāra Bhōja II, Śaka 1113. (Plate i). <i>Trans. of the Lit. Soc. of Bombay</i> , Vol. III, (1823 ed.), pp. 391 ff. ; Reprint 1877, pp. 413ff.)	Do.
6181	Barambad, Bharatpur District, Rajasthan.	A Bilingual inscription, dated A.H. 1058 (Acc. No. 5729).	Do.
6182	Bādāmi, Bādami Taluk, Bijapur District, Karnataka.	A sketch of the sculpture in the great cave at Bādāmi (<i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, plate facing p. 354).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1973-74—*Cotnd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6183	Bādāmi, Badami Taluk, Bijapur District, Karnataka.	A sketch of the sculpture in the great cave at Bādāmi (<i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, plate facing p. 356).	Quarter
6184	Tottaramūḍi, Amalapuram Taluk, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.	A copper-plate grant of Kāṭaya Vēmāreddi, Śaka 1334. (plate i a). <i>Ep. Ind.</i> Vol. IV, pp. 318 ff.; <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1961-62, No. A 25).	Do.
6185	Do.	Do. (Plate i b). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6186	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6187	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6188	Do.	Do. (Plate iii a). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6189	Do.	Do. (Plate iii b). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6190	Vānapalli, Amalapuram Taluk, East Godavari District.	A copper-plate grant of Anna Vēmāreddi, Śaka 1300. (Plate i. a.). (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, plate facing p. 62),	Do.
6191	Do.	Do. (Plate i b). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6192	Do.	Do. (Plate ii a). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6193	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 63).	Do.
6194	Do.	Do. (Plate iii a). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6195	Do.	Do. (Plate iii b). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6196	Bēgūr, Bangalore Taluk, Bangalore District, Karnataka.	A stone inscription of the Western Gaṅga Eṣeyappa. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VI, plate facing p. 46),	Do.
6197	Ātakūr, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka.	A stone inscription of Western Gaṅga Satyavākya Būtuga II and Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III, Śakā 872. (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 50).	Do.
6198	Doḍḍahundi, Mysore District, Karnataka.	A stone inscription of Western Gaṅga Nītimārga and Satyavākya. (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 41).	Do.
6199	Raichūr, Karnataka.	Bēvinahalli grant of Vijayanagara Sadāśiva. Śaka 1473. (Plate i). (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XIV, plate facing p. 222).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1973-74—*Contd.*

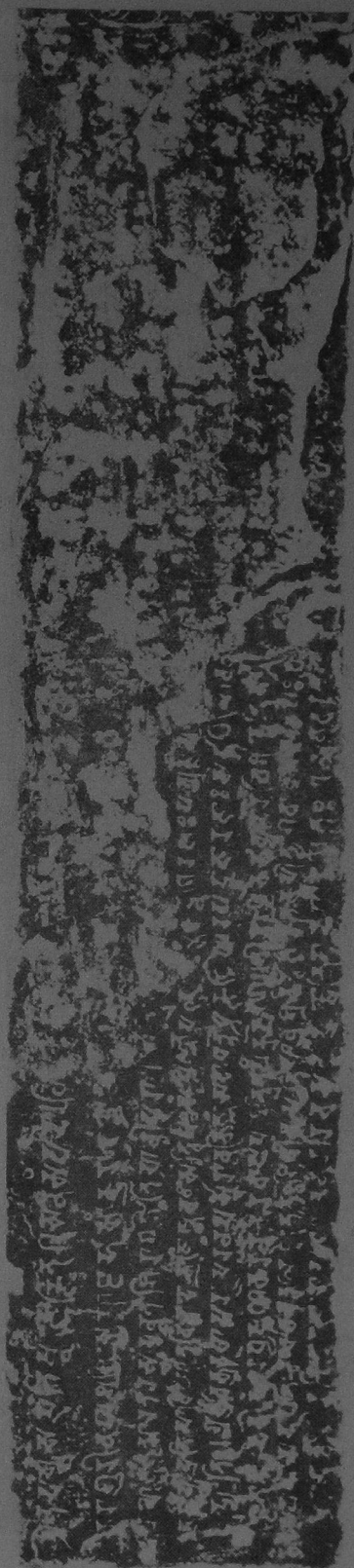
Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6200	Raichūr, Karnataka	Bēvinahalli grant of Vijayanagara Sadāśīva, Śaka 1473. (Plate ii a) (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> Vol. XIV plate facing p. 222).	Quarter
6201	Do.	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6202	Do.	Do. (Plate iii a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6203	Do.	Do. (Plate iii b). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 223).	Do.
6204	Do.	Do. (Plate iv a.) (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6205	Do.	Do. (Plate iv b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6206	Do.	Do. Plate v a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6207	Do.	Do. (Plate v b). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 228.)	Do.
6208	Do.	Do. (Plate vi a). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6209	Do.	Do. (plate vi b). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6210	Do.	Do. (Plate vii). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6211	Saragūr, Heggadadevan- kote Taluk, Mysore District, Karnataka.	A copper-plate inscription of Western Gaṅga Hari varma, year 11 (Seal and ring). <i>A.R. Ep.</i> 1973-74, No. A 3).	Do.
6212	Do.	Do. (Seal). (<i>ibid.</i>).	Do.
6213	...	Bijapur City map.	Do.
6214	...	Do.	Do.
6215	...	Do.	Do.
6216	...	Do.	Do.
6217	Chiplūn, Ratnagiri Dis- trict, Maharashtra.	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Mallikārjuna, Śaka 1078. (1st face). (<i>Jl. of the Univ. of Bombay</i> , New Series, Vol. XIII, pt. 1 pp. 60 ff.).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1973-74—*Concl'd.*

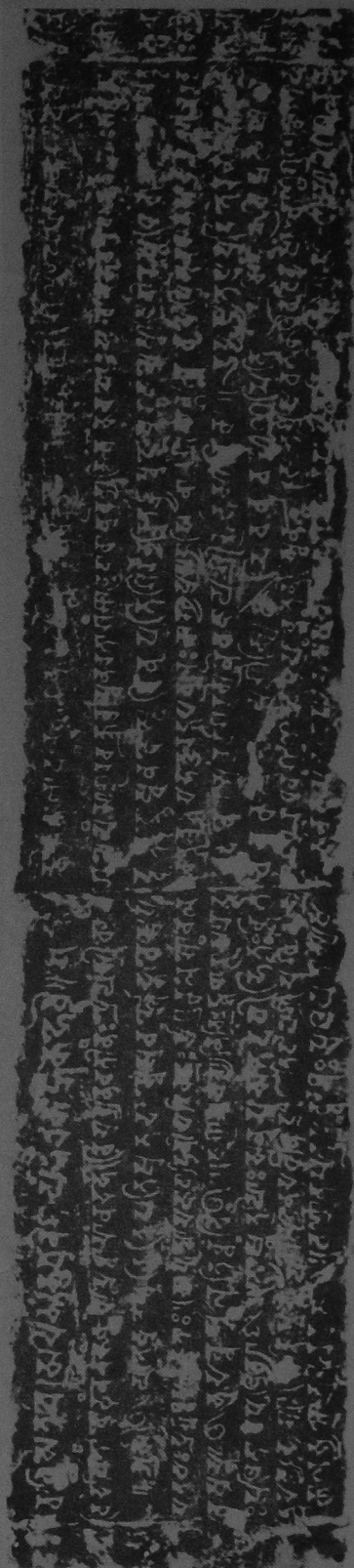
Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6218	Belmannu, Karkala Taluk, South Kanara District, Karnataka.	A copper-plate grant of Ālupā Ālavarasa with seal and ring. (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1972-73 No. A 9).	Quarter
6219	Do.	Do. (Ring and Seal). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6220	Do.	Do. (Seal). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6221	...	Kaṣēli grant of Śilāhāra Bhōja II, Śaka 1113. (Plate ii a). (<i>Trans. of the Lit. Soc. of Bombay</i> , Vol. III (1823 ed.), pp. 391 ff.; Reprint 1877, pp. 413 ff.).	Do.
6222	...	Do. (Plate ii b). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6223	...	Do. (Plate iii). (<i>ibid.</i>)	Do.
6224	Cintra	A stone inscription of Śilāhāra Aparāditya I, Śaka 1059. (Text).	Do.
6225	Siddhāpura, Molakalmuru Taluk, Chitradurga District, Karnataka.	Brahmagiri Rock edict of Aśoka (Upper half). (<i>C.I.I.</i> , Vol. I plate facing p. 176).	Do.
6226	Kalsi, Dehradun District, Uttar Pradesh.	Rock edict of Aśoka (East face). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 44).	Do.
6227	Do.	Do. (13th and 14th Rock edicts). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 26).	Do.
6228	Do.	Do. (South face). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 50).	Do.
6229	Do.	Do. (East face). (<i>ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 44).	Do.
6230	Do.	Do.	Do.
6231	Do.	Do.	Do.
6232	Do.	Do.	Do.
6233	Do.	Do.	Do.
6234	Do.	Do.	Do.
6235	Naṇḍūru, Bapatla Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	An inscribed pot. (<i>Ancient India</i> , No. IX, plate No. CXII).	Do.

AN EASTERN GANGA INSCRIPTION FROM MUKHALINGAM (B 39)

(i)



(ii)

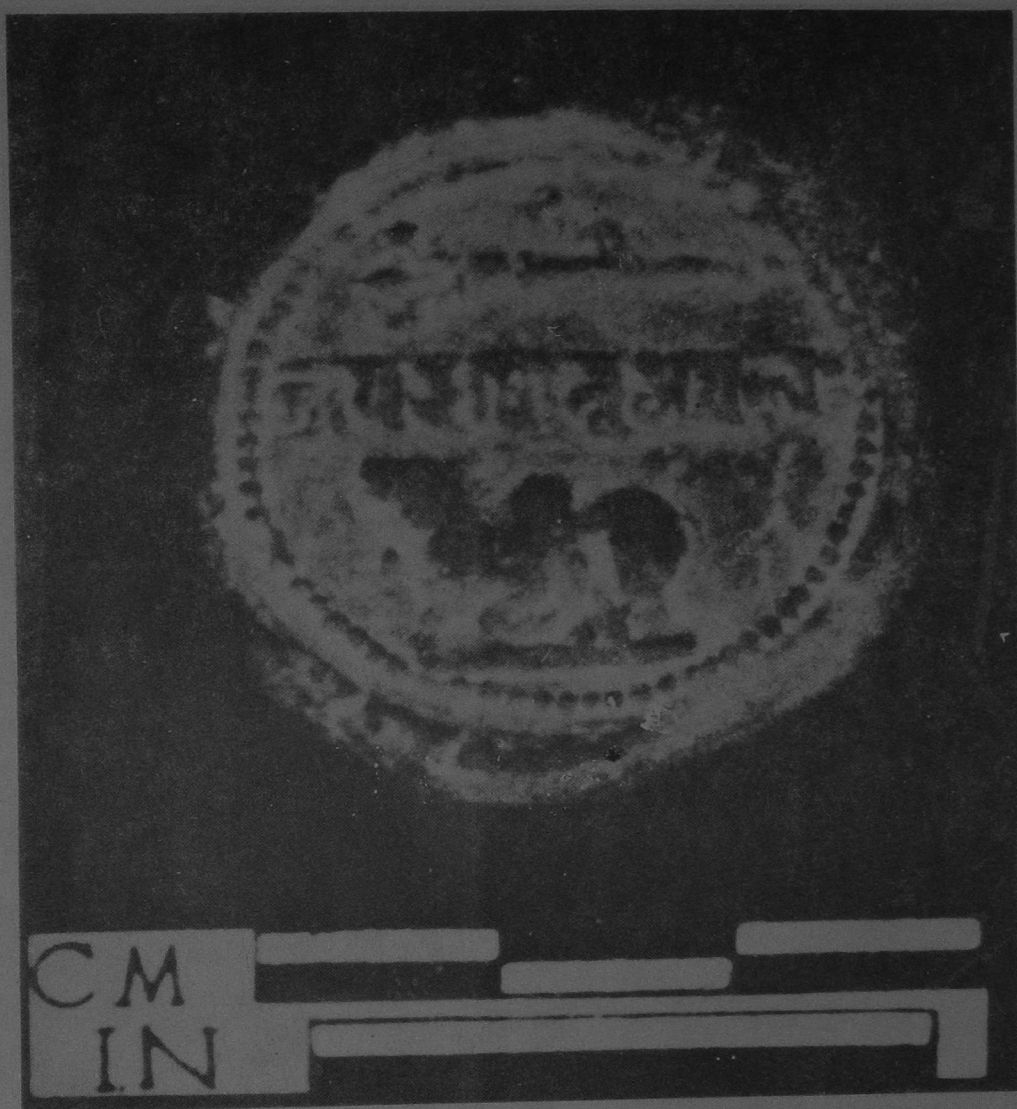


(iii)

(iv)

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवा
 दः ॥ अर्जुन उवाच ॥
 द्रुपदमुनिर्विराट्
 धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे
 समवेता युयुत्सवः
 मामकाः पाण्डवाश्चैव
 किमकुर्वत संजय ॥
 १ ॥

A SEALING FROM ANTICHAK (B 56)



A BRAHMI INSCRIPTION FROM AYVARMALAI (B 231)



A QUTB SHAHI INSCRIPTION FROM RAJUPETA (D 1)

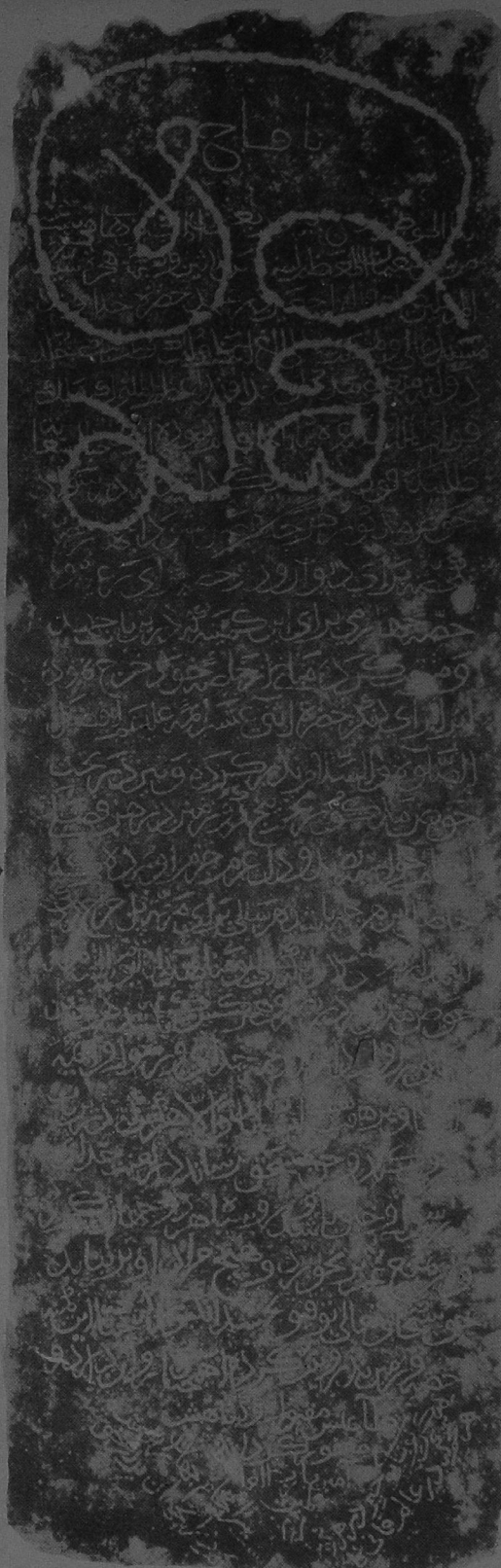
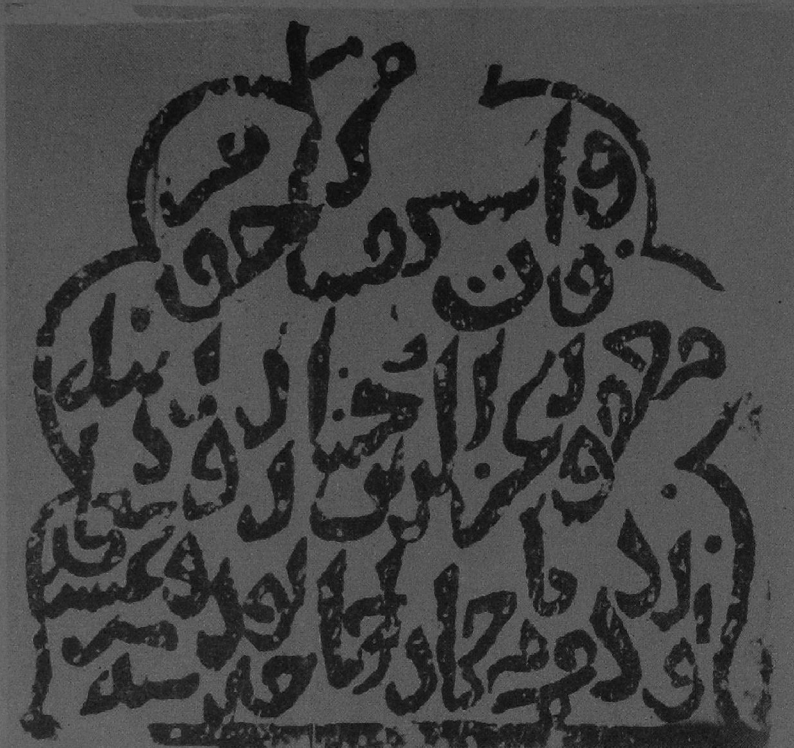


PLATE V

AN EPITAH OF IZZUD-DIN FROM MEHRAULI, DELHI (D 4)



INSCRIPTION OF MAHMUD SHAH I FROM PARANTIJ (D 94)

